The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1863. No. 37.

Terms.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

HENRY BEITLER.

Mountjoy tp., April 6, 1863. tc*

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and impartiality.

GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Cumberland tp., March 30, 1863.

Having been informed of a report in circulation to the effect that I intend to run as an Independent candidate should I not be nominated by the Democratic County Convention, this is to say [illegible] that I at once brand the said report as utterly false. I have never entertained such a thought, and hold myself in honor bound to abide by the decision of the Convention, as announced in my card above.

June 8, 1863. GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Sheriffalty.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

GEO. [illegible]

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF ADAMS CO.— [illegible] candidate for the office of SHERIFF, [illegible] subject to the Democratic County Convention. [illegible] to discharge the duties of said office promptly and with fidelity. Your obedient servant,

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

April 27, 1863. tc

Sheriffalty.

[illegible]

Sheriffalty.

[illegible]

Sheriffalty.

[illegible]

Sheriffalty.

[illegible]

Register & Recorder.

[illegible]

A. W. [illegible]MMING.

Gettysburg, May 1863. tc*

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends I [illegible] REGISTER & RECORDER [illegible] subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

EDWARD McINTIRE.

Liberty tp., May 11, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office with promptness.

A. P. BAUGHER.

April 20, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends in the County and in our Regiment, 165th, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

SAMUEL LILLY.

165th P. M., May 25, 1863. tc*

Register & Recorder.

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

WM. K. GALLAGHER.

Gettysburg, April 27, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:— At the urgent solicitation of *nobody* I offer myself as a candidate for REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Conscious of my ability to discharge the duties of the office, and needy of the profits of the same, I pledge myself to faithfully discharge the duties and pocket the profits if the people are kind enough to elect me.

R. FITZGERALD.

Middletown, June 1, 1863. tc

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee, under a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors, of Lewis P. Weaver and Nancy, his Wife, of Oxford township, Adams county, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Assignors to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in the same township, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH J. SMITH, Assignee.

May 11, 1863. 6t

PICKING HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING.

GO to PICKING'S for your Spring and Summer Clothing.

Clerk of the Courts.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:— Fellow-citizens.—Being encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I shall duly appreciate your confidence, and promise to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

ADAM MINTER.

Franklin tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

H. G. CARR will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for CLERK OF THE COURTS. Should he be successful, he pledges himself to use every proper exertion for election. [May 4, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

H. G. WOLF will be a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

NICHOLAS B. SHRIVER.

Straban tp., April 6, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

JACOB SANDERS.

Mountpleasant tp., Mar. 23, 1863

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

JAMES J. FINK.

[illegible] tp., April 20, 1863. tc

County Treasurer.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

JACOB SHEADS.

Gettysburg, May 4, 1863. tc*

County Treasurer.

ENCOURAGED by many friends I offer myself as a candidate for COUNTY TREASURER at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

ROBERT D. ARMOR.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. tc

County Treasurer.

BEING frequently solicited, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and promptly.

JACOB TROXEL.

Gettysburg, April 27, 1863. tc

Director of the Poor.

WE are requested to announce ANDREW SHULTZ, of Latimore township, as a candidate for Director of the Poor, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

June [illegible], 1863. tc

The Great Secret

FOUND OUT.—I can tell you all now where they meet. It is in York street, No. 113, nearly opposite the Bank, and the reason of this the undersigned has just received from the city a very fine assortment of SPRING GOODS for both ladies and gentlemen, as follows: For the ladies, Snakers, Gloves, Stockings, Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars, Fans, Perfumery of all kinds, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' Hats, and in fact almost anything else in the toilet way; Combs, Hair Pins, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and numerous other articles.

Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pants, Vests, at the following prices: first rate Linen Pants at $2, good Summer Vests at 75 cts., and other clothing at the same rates. Summer Hats cheaper than any other house in the town, both for boys and men. Having purchased a lot at auction, he can sell them at prices which will make almost any one buy; will also keep other goods, such as Forks, Fork Handles, Shovels and Handles, Ropes, Twines, Brushes, Brooms, Queensware and Glass ditto, GROCERIES, and Spices of all kinds, Soaps of all kinds, Essences of all kinds, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Tobacco, Segars and Snuff, and in fact almost anything you would calculate to find in a Notion Store, all very cheap for cash. Don't forget the place. You that have been there bring those that have not been initiated yet. There is room for all of them, at No. 113, opposite the Bank, in York street.

H. G. CARR, Agent.

May 4, 1863.

New Goods.

JUST received from New York and Philadelphia, the largest stock in town of Broad Cloths,

Summer Cloths,

Cassimeres, Tweeds,

Drillings and Vestings.

Beautiful styles, well assorted; bought for cash and will be sold cheap for the same.—Please call and see them.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

May 11, 1863. tf

Picking

HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING. COME ONE, COME ALL.

May 18, 1863.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD-STONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

CALICOES, Ginghams, Muslins, at reduced rates, at FAHNESTOCK BROS'. Sign of the Red Front.

PICKING has the finest assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing in town.

The Muse.

WHAT IS THE USE?

What is the use of trimming a lamp,
If you never intend to light it?
What is the use of grappling a wrong,
If you never intend to right it?

What is the use of removing your hat,
When you never intend to tarry?
What is the use of wooing a maid,
If you never intend to marry?

What is the use of buying a coat,
If you never intend to wear it?
What is the use of a house for two,
If you never intend to share it?

What is the use of gathering gold,
If you don't intend to keep it?
What is the use of planting a field,
If you never intend to reap it?

What is the use of buying a book,
If you don't intend to read it?
What is the use of a cradle to you,
If you never intend to need it?

Miscellaneous.

A MAJOR GENERAL THRASHED.

We find in the Boston Courier of yesterday the particulars of an encounter which took place at Lowell, Massachusetts, a few days since, between a hard fisted mechanic and Gen. Butler. The principal facts as they were detailed to the Courier, are these: "Mr. Russell, who is a mason in Lowell, was employed by a Mr. Eastman, the agent of Gen. Butler, to lay the pipes in a drain which Eastman had dug on the General's premises. The laying of the pipes was nearly completed, one only of the sections lying by the side of the trench. At this time General B came towards Mr. Russell and ordered him to remove a large stone within the side of the drain, and from a distance beneath the surface of the ground, saying it would interfere with the plan. To this Mr. Russell objected, stating that it was his business to lay the pipes, and not to dig the drain, which had been prepared for his work by Eastman. Thereupon, General B., with violent and profane language, ordered him to leave his premises. Mr Russell told him he was employed by another person, and did not look to him for his pay, and should finish the drain. General B then kicked the section of the pipe into the drain, which Mr. Russell picked up and placed again in its former position. B— repeating the offensive language, General B. kicked the pipe over again, and as Mr Russell was attempting to replace it, he received a violent blow in the face. We understand that, subsequently Gen. B. alleged this to have been an accident; but the statements upon the other side do not correspond with that view of the case. Mr. Russell immediately jumped from the drain and as quickly Gen. B. was flat upon the ground and Mr. Russell had him by the throat. Gen. B. is alleged to have made no resistance; but after holding him as long as he thought necessary, Mr. Russell allowed him to rise, and accompanied him a hundred or two hundred rods out of the field.

We learn that Mr. Russell told the General that he was an old man, over sixty years of age, and had never before been assailed in this way; that the General must remember he was in Massachusetts, not New Orleans; and that such conduct as his would not be tolerated on New England soil. He also told him it was no wonder we were beaten by the Confederates, when such officers led our men; that, for his own part, he was the grandson of a revolutionary patriot, who was killed by the British in his own house, (at Lexington,) and he himself and the other descendants of that man had been true to their Democratic principles. Reminding the General of his action at the Charleston Convention and of his political tergiversations in general, Mr. Russell then left him.

DID MR. SEWARD SAY IT OR NOT?

The following has been and is in circulation undenied. We believe it, therefore, to be a correct quotation, but we can not lay our finger upon the place when nor the time where. Who can give us light?

MR. SEWARD TO LORD LYONS.

"My Lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand, and order the arrest of a citizen of Ohio; I can touch the bell again, and order the imprisonment of a citizen of New York and no power on earth, except that of the President, can release them. Can the Queen of England do as much?"

The bell is broken, in New York, it seems, however, as yet to be good in Ohio; but where did Seward say or write it?—*New York Express.*

Our cotemporary, by referring to Lord Lyons' dispatch to Earl Russell, detailing a conversation with Mr. Seward, dated November 14, 1861, published in the Parliamentary Blue Book, and copied into the New York *Times* of March 1, 1862, will find the extract above alluded to.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

This Union or another Government.—The conservative party throughout the country is pledged firmly to the Union cause. The radical party is "everywhere engaged in sowing the seeds of disunion by teaching the people that the Union as it was is not to be desired, and that we are fighting for some new government, which is to be hereafter constructed. The only rule of faith ought to be the constitution, the sole object of the war ought to be the old Union. That is worth fighting for. But as for a new, vague, undefined government to suit radicals, that is not worth fighting for. Let us keep the war on its true purpose.—*Erie Observer.*

Freedom of the Ballot-Box.—Referring to the recent triumph of the Radical party in St. Louis, the *Republican* says:

"Some eighteen thousand voters did not feel interest enough in the election to go and vote."

That is to say, such is the military government of Missouri, that about 17,000 voters thought it safer to stay at home than to risk voting.

Prentice says: "Some of the Abolition editors think that they cannot be loyal unless they render slavish obedience to the administration. They should have been born niggers."

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF OHIO.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, which nominated Mr. Vallandigham for Governor:

1. That the will of the people is the foundation of all free government. That to give effect to this will, free thought, free speech and a free press are absolutely indispensable. Without free discussion, there is no certainty of sound judgment; without sound judgment there can be no wise government.

2. That it is an inherent and constitutional right of the people to discuss all measures of their government, and to approve or disapprove as to their best judgment seem right. That they have a like right to propose and advocate that policy which in their judgment is best, and to argue and vote against whatever policy seems to them to violate the constitution, to impair their liberties, or to be detrimental to their welfare.

3. That these and all other rights guarantied to them by their constitutions, are their rights in time of war as well as in time of peace: and of far more value and necessity in war than in peace. For in peace, liberty, security and property are seldom endangered; in war, they are ever in peril.

4. That we now say to all whom it may concern not by way of threat, but calmly and firmly, that we will not surrender these rights, nor submit to their forcible violation. We will obey the laws ourselves, and all others must obey them.

5. That there is a manifest difference between the administration of the government and the government itself. The government consists of the civil and political institutions created by the constitution and to it the people owe allegiance. The administration are but the agents of the people, subject to their approval or condemnation, according to the merit or demerit of their acts.

6. That in the exercise of the right to differ with the Federal Executive, we enter our solemn protest against the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, by which he assumes to emancipate slaves in certain States, holding the same to be unwise, unconstitutional and void.

7. That we enter our determined opposition to a system of emancipation by the States upon compensation to be made out of the treasury of the United States, as burdensome upon the people, unjust in its very nature, and wholly without warrant of the constitution.

8. That we declare that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby under the plea of military necessity he has proclaimed martial law over States where war does not exist, and has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, is unwarranted by the constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate the civil to military authority, and to subvert our system of free government.

9. That we deem it proper further to declare that we, together with the truly loyal people of the State, would hail with pleasure any manifestations of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the government of the Union, and in such event we would cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace and the procurement of such proper guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights.

10. That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called, and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dying, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship.

11. That Ohio will adhere to the constitution and the Union as the best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom, and for all wrongs which may have been committed or evils which may exist, will seek redress, under the constitution and within the Union, by the peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrages of a free people.

12. That we hail with pleasure and hope the manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the Northern States in their elections, and regard the same as the earnest of a good purpose upon their part to co-operate with all other loyal citizens in giving security to the rights of every section and maintaining the Union and the constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the republic.

13. That whenever it becomes practicable to obtain a convention of all or of three-fourths of the States, such body should be convened for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Federal constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain that instrument in the spirit and meaning intended by its founders, and to provide against future convulsions and wars.

14. That we will earnestly support every constitutional measure tending to preserve the Union of the States. No men have a greater interest in its preservation than we have—none desire it more; there are none who will make greater sacrifices or endure more than we will to accomplish to that end. We are, as we ever have been, the devoted friends of the constitution and the Union, and we have no sympathy with the enemies of either.

15. That the arrest, imprisonment, pretended trial and actual banishment of Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, not belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, nor to the militia in actual service, by alleged military authority, for no other pretended crime than that of uttering words of legitimate criticism upon the conduct of the administration in power, and of appealing to the ballot-box for a change of policy—(said arrest and military trial taking place where the courts of law are open and unobstructed, and for no act done within the sphere of active military operations in carrying on the war)—we regard as a palpable violation of the provisions of the constitution of the United States. And we furthermore denounce said arrest, trial and banishment, as a direct insult offered to the sovereignty of the people of Ohio, by whose organic law it is declared that "no person shall be transported out of the State for any offense committed within the same."

16. That Clement L. Vallandigham was, at the time of his arrest, a prominent candidate for nomination by the Democratic party of Ohio for the office of Governor of the State; that the Democratic party was fully competent to decide whether he was a fit man for that nomination; and that the attempt to deprive them of that right by his arrest and banishment was an unmerited imputation upon their intelligence and loyalty, as well as a violation of the constitution.

17. That we respectfully but most earnestly call upon the President of the United States to restore Clement L. Vallandigham to his home in Ohio; and that a committee of one from each congressional district of the State, to be selected by the presiding officer of this convention, is hereby appointed to present this application to the President.

18. That the thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New York, for his noble letter in relation to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham; and the president of the convention is hereby directed to communicate a copy of this resolution to Governor Seymour.

19. That the establishment of a military government over loyal States, where war does not exist, to supersede the civil authorities and suppress the freedom of speech and of the press, and to interfere with the elective franchise, is not only subversive of the constitution, and the sovereignty of the States, but the actual inauguration of revolution.

20. That it is the sworn duty of the Governor of the State to protect her citizens in the enjoyment and exercise of all their constitutional rights, and we have beheld with deep humiliation and regret, not only the failure of David Tod, Governor of Ohio, to perform that duty, but what is still worse, his *active* participations in the violation of those rights.

21. That we denounce as traitors to the country the radical disunion Jacobins who are seeking to bring about civil war in the loyal States, with the view of turning, if possible, the bayonets of the army against the breasts of the fathers, brothers and friends of the soldiers, and subjecting those States to a military surveillance and dominion.

22. That we denounce as libelers of the Democratic party and enemies of their country, the men who are engaged in representing the Democratic party as wanting in sympathy with our soldiers in the field. It is a base slander upon human nature to assert that Democrats who have hundreds of thousands of brothers and sons in the army, do not sympathize with them—and it is an outrage upon the Democratic party, that has always stood by the country, to assert that it is not the friend of its gallant defenders.

LOSS OF 2,500 MEN IN HALF AN HOUR.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* (Administration organ) writes from Vicksburg:

It is needless to give particulars—it was in the main like the other, only on a larger scale, and it met with a repulse as decided as our first of Tuesday. The usual character of assaults prevailed in this—some gallant heroes went up the hill into the very trenches, others failed when half way up, others never started, but sought safety from the deadly storm behind logs and trees, many started and went forward bravely, but never returned. Steele was repulsed, Blair was repulsed, Ransom, Logan, M'Clernand, everybody—we gained nothing of ground we lost in killed and wounded in less than half an hour, twenty-five hundred men.

It was everywhere the same, down a broken hill, under showers of grape, canister, fragments of shells and musket balls; up a long ascent covered with almost impenetrable abattis, broken into hollows nearly inaccessible to a pedestrian in the most peaceful times, and screened in every corner by the deadly messengers from the crest. Once up there, a wide ditch the opposite side rising near perpendicularly twelve feet, then a high stockade, from whose double loop-holes death was flashing forth unceasingly; upon heights beyond a fort, mounted with guns, upon the right and left works with cannon pouring a murderous enfilading fire along the very ditch into which our advance were crowding, vainly looking for some place in front of them accessible. It was in vain—they could not get over if there was no enemy beyond, unless they should fill up the ditch, batter down the stockades, or mount them with long ladders. And so the gallant men who had gained the direct line, regained the hill beyond, and the second assault is ended.

General Carr is reported mortally wounded. Col. Dollings is killed. Col. Stone, of Iowa, has an arm shot off. Lieut. Colonels, Captains, and Lieutenants without number have gone down, killed or wounded, in this charge, which Gen. Sherman pronounces more deadly than that which took Sebastopol.

We have now sent for spades, and hereafter the work of reducing Vicksburg will be done more by digging than charging.

Upon which the Boston *Post* remarks:

Twenty five hundred men cut down in half an hour! But strategy—military science—cool judgment—could have determined that this would follow just as well before this fatal result as afterwards. And yet because Gen. M'Clellan did not rush on similar bloody business, a host of Abolition scribblers and orators let loose all manner of stuff to poison the public mind against him. After the Vicksburg repulses, spades have been sent for! Would that the brave Gen. Grant had exercised his own good judgment and refrained from this murderous work. But it was not possible. In his rear is the Secretary of War, with his anti-stragetic letter unrecalled.—In his rear is also the same reckless, heartless faction that is absolutely murderous in its demands and commands on our noble soldiery. But they are not worse in military affairs than they are in civil affairs—The counsel of this faction, if completely followed, would render this country a mass of ruins. God give the people the wisdom and the firmness to turn from them with loathing.

Colored Troops in Pennsylvania.—Governor Curtin has issued a general order stating that colored troops will be mustered into the service of the United States by the authority of the War Department, and forbidding colored men from leaving the State to join organizations in other States.

In Chicago, a milliner was poisoned by frequently biting off threads that had been saturated with arsenic as a portion of the coloring matter.

THE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR 100.000 SIX-MONTHS MILITIA.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The President has to-day issued the following proclamation, calling on Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and Virginia, for 100,000 six months militia:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The armed insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States are threatening to make inroads into the States of Maryland, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, requiring immediately an additional military force for the service of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States 100,000 militia, from the States following viz:

From the State of Maryland 10,000; from the State of Pennsylvania 50,000; from the State of Ohio 30,000; from the State of West Virginia 10,000; to be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, to serve for the period of six months from the date of such muster into said service, unless sooner discharged, to be mustered in as infantry, artillery, and cavalry, in proportion which will be made through the War Department, which Department will designate the several places of rendezvous. These militia to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the volunteer service, and such orders as may hereafter be issued. The States co-operating will be respectively credited under the enrollment act for the militia services rendered under this Proclamation.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

General Orders from the Governor—The Organization of Troops.

HARRISBURG, June 15.—The following order has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, JUNE 15, '63. GENERAL ORDER, No. 43.

First. To repel the threatened and imminent invasion of Pennsylvania by the enemies of the country, the President of the United States has this day issued his Proclamation for fifty thousand volunteers to serve for a period of six months, if not sooner discharged, to be subsisted, equipped and paid by the United States as promptly as other troops in the service.

Second. All organizations or companies of men responding to this call will at once report by telegraph the place of their rendezvous, so that orders may be issued from the Departmental headquarters of Major General Couch, at this city, for transportation to Harrisburg, and of Major General Brooks, at Pittsburgh, for transportation to Pittsburgh, or such other points as may be deemed expedient.

Third. Troops rendezvoused at Harrisburg and Pittsburgh will be mustered into the United States service at those points, and those ordered to rendezvous elsewhere will be mustered in at the place of their respective rendezvous by mustering officers detailed for that duty.

A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General.

Fifty Thousand Pennsylvanians Called For.

HARRISBURG, June 15.—The following proclamation has just been issued and should be widely spread as early as possible:

Pennsylvania, ss.:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

The State of Pennsylvania is again threatened with invasion, and an army of rebels is approaching our border. The President of the United States has issued his proclamation calling upon the State for fifty thousand men.

I now appeal to all the citizens of Pennsylvania who love liberty and are mindful of the history and traditions of their Revolutionary fathers, and who feel that it is a sacred duty to guard and maintain the free institutions of our country, who hate treason and its abettors, and who are willing to defend their homes and firesides, and do invoke them to rise in their might and rush to the rescue in the hour of imminent peril. The issue is one of preservation or destruction. It involves considerations paramount to all matters of mere expediency; and all questions of local interest, all ties social and political, all impulses of a personal and partisan character, sink by comparison into insignificance. It is now to be determined by deeds, and not by words alone, who are for us and who are against us.

That it is the purpose of the enemy to invade our borders with all the strength he can command is now apparent. Our only dependence rests upon the determined action of the citizens of our free commonwealth.

I now therefore call upon the people of Pennsylvania, capable of bearing arms, to enroll themselves in military organizations, and to encourage all others to give aid and assistance to the efforts which will be put forth for the protection of the State and the salvation of our common country.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this, the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

By the Governor,

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

At Clecknerville, Crawford county, last week, we are informed, the enrolling officer was assaulted by a gang of infuriated women, who drove him out of the vicinity with rotten eggs and pitch forks. It is said that action has been brought against the excited females, and some of them will probably be punished.

The Boston people are buying peaches grown in a hot house at $30 a dozen.

LETTER FROM A SOLDIER.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a soldier who has followed the fortunes of the "Grand Army" from its first victory at Yorktown to its late fearful defeat near Fredricksburg. He was wounded in the recent battles under Hooker, and now lies in a Hospital on the banks of the Rappahannock, the General commanding sternly refusing to allow him to be taken in charge by his friends:

"I know you wonder why we are here and not sent to the North. I have an idea why it is. The North knows but little how much the loss of our army was across the river, and we are kept here so that they will never know the truth. The Government does not wish the people to know how badly "*Fighting Joe*" was defeated, and if we got North it is likely we would express our opinions. Just of our Corps there are here something near two thousand wounded and a large number were sent away before I was able to go. Now (for the last few weeks) no one dare be sent away from here—by orders of Gen. Hooker; and what is equally as bad, our friends have an extraordinary job to get from Washington to us. What glorious news, too, we have from Vicksburg! When we receive the truth, it is likely to be the same "glorious news" as you received from Hooker. There are great stories through the papers that the army likes Hooker so well and would willingly follow—to slaughter. They are lies. We wish no leader but McClellan.—We never lost a battle under him; we never gained one led by any other officer!

"There is great excitement up North in regard to Vallandigham. I do not concur in his sentiments altogether; but he has been unlawfully arrested by a would be military dictator. Cannot those who are at home uphold the Constitution and the Laws while we are trying to suppress the rebellion? Cannot the "Copperheads" as the true Democracy are termed by the Administration traitors, hold fast to the doctrine of years ago, of "Free Speech, Free Press and Free Territory," against those black-hearted Abolitionists who now persecute others for carrying out the very doctrine they once upheld—who ousted the army idol and seeked to disgrace him for the only cause that he is a Democrat?"

NOMINATION OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, late member of Congress, but now in exile, and, it is reported, a prisoner in the rebel states, has been *by a unanimous vote*, nominated by the State Convention, at Columbus, as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

Mr. Vallandigham will undoubtedly be elected—and what then? This is a grave and weighty question, on which it concerns the administration more than it concerns the people to reflect maturely. The determination of the people is already formed and fixed. If Mr. Vallandigham were a criminal he would have to be surrendered, like any other criminal, into the hands of justice. His station, even as governor of a sovereign state, would not shield him from the just severity of the law. But Mr. Vallandigham is no criminal; he has violated no law; he is in all respects eligible to the office for which he has been nominated. *If legally elected, he will be duly installed in office, or we shall have a revolution.* We trust the administration may be guided by a spirit of justice. Certain it is, that in the pass to which matters have now come, this question of free speech and free elections is to be definitely decided;—by a peaceful ordeal if the administration is wise; but at all events, and at whatever cost, *decided.*

The issue is fairly made up; it matters not at what particular stage the administration may interpose to thwart the right of the people to freely elect their rulers, the interference *will be resolutely resisted.* If the free canvassing is not allowed without which permission to vote is a sham and a cheat, *that* will be the point at which resistance will begin. If free canvassing is allowed, but the ballot-boxes are hedged up by bayonets, or any kind of intimidation is practiced to keep voters away from the polls, *that* will be the point of resistance.—If a free canvass and a free vote are not obstructed, and the governor elect is prevented from entering on the duties of his office, the outrage upon the voters will be greater than if they had not been allowed to go to the polls. The elective franchise, in that case, would not be nullified in detail, but nullified in the gross. It would realize the wish of the inhuman CALIGULA, that all the people of Rome had but a single neck, that he might hang them all with one rope. If Mr. Vallandigham, being elected, is not permitted to be inaugurated, the elective franchise, which is the right of each individual citizen of Ohio, will be strangled all at once, by a single tightening of the military noose. The administration may as well understand, at the outset, that neither the people of Ohio nor the people of the other states will submit to this. The freedom of the elective franchise is their last refuge against despotism, and they will never peaceably surrender it.—*New York World.*

[From the Age.]

June 12, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: In the order from the War Department, respecting the draft, it is said referring to section 2, "No persons but such as are therein excepted shall be exempt." Is this intended to be understood as ignoring or nullifying section 13; and if so, are the people prepared for such a direct infringement of their legal rights? That section (13) can admit of but one interpretation. The plain, common-sense of it is clear enough. The use of what is called the *permissory* word "may," does not lessen its force. It provides that any person drafted "may pay" the sum mentioned as a commutation for service—that is, he shall have the right and privilege, without doubt to make such commutation—and he is to pay said money "to such persons as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it"—which *surely* does not give the Secretary authority to appoint or not to appoint, as he may please, but only leaves it optional with him as to the individual he will select for such office. Upon paying the sum specified, the person drafted "*shall* be discharged," which is positive, and *certainly* implies that an opportunity *must* be afforded him to pay said sum if he is disposed. When the bill passed Congress, nobody ever dreamed of but one meaning to section 13—that meaning was evident from the course of debate in Congress at the time, and it is rather a bad state of things if two or three men anywhere can put their heads together and nullify an act of the Federal Legislature, or give it an interpretation to suit their own purposes, and an interpretation which it was evidently never meant to have. It was said, the other day, that Senator Wilson (who was the author of the act, and ought to know what was meant) was about to publish a statement on the subject. If said Senator is an honest man, he will not allow the act to be misinterpreted without speaking out. If Congress made a mistake in passing the act, that is another question; but while it is a law, its plain provisions should not be violated or set aside. Nobody but Congress has any right to alter them. I have thrown the foregoing suggestion together hastily; if you think it a proper time to notice the subject, please do so, and oblige yours, X. Y. Z.

Mean Swindler.—The Lawrence *Courier* says an army Contractor who has been employing females in that city to make shirts, drawers, &c., at *sixty cents* a week, has run away, leaving a large number of employees unpaid. It is bad enough to employ women on government work at such miserly wages, but a fellow that would cheat them out of even such pay for their hard work is too mean even for a government Contractor.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS,

INVASION OF THE NORTH.

BATTLE AT WINCHESTER—ESCAPE OF GENERAL MILROY—CAPTURE OF MARTINSBURG—HAGERSTOWN OCCUPIED—OCCUPATION OF CHAMBERSBURG, &C.

[From the Balt. Sun of Tuesday.]

The news from the Valley of Virginia, published in yesterday's Sun, in relation to the offensive movement of the Confederate forces, stated that a fight had taken place on Saturday at Berryville, Va.; that on the same day an engagement commenced near Winchester, resulting in the repulse of the Confederates, who renewed hostilities on Sunday; and that the Confederates appeared before Martinsburg on Sunday, and demanded the surrender of the town, to which demand the Federal officer in command refused to comply, whereupon a battle ensued. The subjoined news, received yesterday through the "Associated Press," and others, is a continuation of the record:

Gen. Tyler sustained the fight at Martinsburg until dark on Sunday evening.—He then prepared to evacuate the position, which fact the Confederates discovering, they attacked him in strong force, and a most sanguinary fight was kept up during Gen. Tyler's movement to the Potomac river, which he crossed at Shepherdstown, and subsequently moved to Harper's Ferry with his forces, and at once assumed the chief command. His loss in killed, wounded and missing was said to be very severe, as was also that of the Confederates. It was stated that he brought away all his cannon. The Confederates at once took possession of Martinsburg and the immediate surrounding country.

Yesterday morning a large body of Confederate cavalry passed into Maryland, at Williamsport, and subsequently took possession of Hagerstown. The telegraph wires between Hagerstown and Harrisburg were cut about nine o'clock yesterday morning, as also those to Chambersburg.

Later in the day it was ascertained that a body of Confederate cavalry was approaching Chambersburg, but of the results of that movement nothing definite was known in this city at a late hour last night. It was asserted that all government stores, &c., had been removed from Hagerstown previous to the Confederates entering that place.

At last advices the city of Frederick and vicinity had not been visited by the enemy. All the government stores, &c., were removed from that place yesterday, as a precautionary measure. The sick and convalescent soldiers were also removed from there. Quite a number of citizens of Frederick city and county, also of Washington and Allegheny counties, arrived in this city during yesterday, alarmed by many war rumors in their neighborhoods. The passenger trains between Frederick, Harper's Ferry and Baltimore continued yesterday without interruption.

In the last account we stated that Col. McReynolds' forces were engaged in a fight at Berryville, on Saturday evening, and that it was thought he had cut his way to Gen. Milroy. This, it appears, he succeeded in doing about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, after having sustained a severe encounter until dark on Saturday evening. His loss was stated to be quite heavy.

The most important part of the military movements in that section of the country was being enacted by Major-General Milroy at Winchester. That officer succeeded in cutting his way through Gen. Ewell's forces, who had surrounded him at Winchester, and arrived at Harper's Ferry yesterday afternoon with the larger portion of his command. The following is the substance of an official dispatch received from Gen. Milroy by Major General Schenck last night:

"The fortifications were invested by about 15,000 Confederates, with twenty pieces of artillery. This force, after a desperate conflict, carried the outer works by storm about six o'clock on Sunday evening. Gen. Milroy spiked his heavy guns and withdrew after night in the direction of Martinsburg. He marched about four miles unmolested, when he was attacked by an overwhelming force. A desperate fight of two hours followed, when Gen. Milroy cut his way through, and arrived at Harper's Ferry with a supposed loss of not over two thousand killed, wounded and missing."

INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

EXAGGERATED RUMORS—ONLY TWO THOUSAND CONFEDERATES AT CHAMBERSBURG—ARRIVAL OF GEN. MILROY'S WAGON TRAIN AT HARRISBURG—SCENES AT THE STATE CAPITAL—DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS, &C.

The Harrisburg Union of Wednesday says:

The invading force of rebels which has caused so much commotion and anxiety, by the latest intelligence has dwindled down from 40,000 to 2,000, and the extent of their incursion has been to Chambersburg, where, it is reported, they conducted themselves civilly and paid for all the supplies they obtained. Such was the message sent from Shippensburg by telegraph at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

How reports so exaggerated and false as those which gave rise to the late panic could have originated, is a mystery which we hope may be speedily solved that means may be adopted to prevent similar impositions hereafter. The anxiety, inconvenience and expense occasioned by these false reports are too serious to be encountered without earnest resentment.

GEN. MILROY'S WAGON TRAIN.

The Harrisburg Union also says:

Gen. Milroy, commanding in Western Virginia, was attacked last week by the force of rebels now invading this State, and his command cut in two, the troops being on one side and the wagons on the other.—Many of the latter were captured. The remainder commenced a retreat from Martinsburg in this direction about noon on Sunday, having eight hours' start of the rebels. They passed through the various towns in the valley, still in advance of the enemy, and arrived here on Monday, the van of the train passing through town in the forenoon. The train is an immense one, consisting of upwards of five hundred wagons, (four horses to the wagon,) and is about three miles in length. They have made the extraordinary march of one hundred and twenty miles in forty-eight hours, having had no sleep during that time, and stopping only to feed the horses. Both horses and drivers bear evidence of the hardships endured on the retreat.

Very many of the wagons were driven by contrabands, who rode the wheel horse, while their families sat perched upon the top of the load. Here on one wagon were old white-headed crones, and on another would be little negro children who had fallen asleep from sheer exhaustion, while the sun beat full on their upturned faces. Over all was thrown a yellow mantle of dust. Eye lashes, eyebrows, flesh and wool were powdered so thickly as to give the caravan a most motley and grotesque appearance. The luggage consisted of provisions, knapsacks, haversacks, stores, &c.—The entire train crossed the Market street bridge, and is encamped on the other side of the canal.

SCENES AT HARRISBURG.

The Union describes at length the exciting scenes in Harrisburg, on Tuesday. It says:

The morning broke upon a populace all astir, who had been called out of bed by the "beat of the alarming drum," the blast of the bugle and the clanging of bells. The streets were lively with men who were either returning from a night's work on the fortifications, or going over to relieve those who were toiling there. As the sun rose higher, the excitement gathered head. All along the streets were omnibuses, wagons and wheelbarrows, taking in trunks and valuables and rushing them down to the depot, to be shipped out of rebel range.

The stores, the female seminaries, and almost every private residence, were busy all forenoon in swelling the mountain of freight that lay at the depot. Every horse was impressed into service, and every porter groaned beneath his weight of responsibilities.

The scene at noon at the depots was indescribable, if not disgraceful. A sweltering mass of humanity thronged the platform, all furious to escape from the doomed city.

At the bridge and across the river the scene was equally excited. All through the day a steady stream of people, on foot and in wagons, young and old, black and white, was pouring across it from the Cumberland valley, bearing with them their household gods and all manner of goods and stock.—Endless trains, laden with flour, grain and merchandise, hourly emerged from the valley and thundered across the bridge and through the city. Miles of retreating baggage wagons, wagons filled with calves and sheep tied together, and great old-fashioned furnace wagons loaded with tons of trunks and boxes, defiled in continuous procession down the pike and across the river, raising a dust that marked the outline of the road as far as the eye could see.

The following dispatch came from Harrisburg at a late hour on Tuesday night:

The Rebels at Chambersburg only 2,000 Strong--The Excitement Subsiding.

Harrisburg, June 16, Midnight.—Dispatches received up to this hour from Shippensburg show that the rebels are still at the latter place—but in force not exceeding 2,000 cavalry, with no infantry. Gen. Jenkins, who commands the rebel forces, ordered all the stores in Chambersburg to be opened at nine o'clock this morning, which was complied with. The merchants were forced to take Confederate money in payment for their goods. At one o'clock to-day the rebels were drawn up in line of battle on Col. McClure's farm, anticipating an attack.

The rebel officers at Chambersburg stated that they were only waiting for infantry, when they would move forward. The authorities here doubt this statement, and are inclined to believe that they will not attempt to move further North. The farmers in the valley are sending their horses and cattle into the mountains to avoid their falling into the hands of the rebels. The rebels are gathering up all the negroes that can be found, with the intention of taking them along. So far as heard from private property has been respected. Last night they burned the railroad bridge across Scotland creek, six miles this side of Chambersburg.

The excitement here is subsiding, although hundreds of women and children left the city during the day. Several citizens on leaving were hooted and groaned by the crowd assembled at the depot.

The troops are not responding to the call with that promptness which those who know the position of affairs here would desire.

Major Sees, master of transportation, has made arrangements with all the railroads in the State, by which troops assembling for the defense of the State will be furnished with transportation on application to the officers of such companies.

The Governor of New Jersey has tendered Pennsylvania the services of many men, which have been accepted.

Dispatch from Gov. Curtin.

At nine o'clock Tuesday night a telegram was received at Washington by Col. Puleston from Gov. Curtin, stating that at last accounts the enemy were at Chambersburg and Scotland, and within seven miles of Shippensburg. The Governor adds:

"We are preparing for them—have strong works on the opposite side of the river, and will give them battle if they come. The people are rising handsomely; we will soon have a great army. Governors Seymour, of New York, and Parker, of New Jersey, have sent militia, who will arrive here during the night."

New York Troops for Pennsylvania---Twelve Regiments under Marching Orders.

Albany, June 16.—Secretary Stanton telegraphs that the men will not be needed for more than thirty days, and probably not for that period. Also, that arms will be supplied them at Harrisburg, and that they will report to Gen. Couch.

The 7th, 11th, 13th, 28th, 37th, 47th, 65th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 71st and 74th regiments are under marching orders. The 7th and 71st will leave to-night. Marching orders will also be issued to 1,500 volunteers at New York, 800 at Rochester, and 500 at Plattsburg.

Gen. McClellan is here for the purpose of aiding Gov. Seymour in organizing and sending forward troops for the defence of Pennsylvania. About 14,000 men are already secured and beginning to go forward.

The following additional militia regiments are under orders to move: The 8th, 2d and 36th. The 22d, 20th and 34th regiments of volunteers, here waiting to be mustered out, also offer their services.

The Rebels Retreating.

Harrisburg, June 17th.—No doubt whatever exists as to the presence of the enemy at Chambersburg up to about three o'clock this afternoon, when they retreated, as we suppose, toward Hagerstown. The operator is now there, and telegraphic communication has been re-established.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK—ALL THE PUBLIC PROPERTY SECURED—THE RETROGADE MARCH—POSITION OF GEN. LEE.

A correspondent of the New York Herald writes from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, under the date of the 15th inst., as follows:

THE MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY EXPECTED.

The grand and long expected retrogade movement from Fredericksburg is accomplished. The hills and valleys where, for eight months, the army of the Potomac had encamped are desolate, and mud walls, tattered tents and ruins alone remain of the Rappahannock. For weeks past we have looked for this, and though the order came upon us suddenly, it was not at all unexpected.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE REBELS.

The moving of cavalry at Culpepper was the first to occasion uneasiness. Then Lee moved up with an immense body of infantry, and every energy was taxed to check his progress, but without avail. The fifth corps was hurried up to the fords, and brigades detached from the other commands to aid in protecting the crossings of the Rappahannock. Stuart's cavalry were fought near Culpepper, his plans for the time thwarted, (although with a sacrifice of nearly a thousand men,) and our hopes of undisturbed quietude brightened. But Lee had not given up his plans for the annihilation of our army, and every day brought more convincing proofs that he would not stop short of the capture of Washington unless a vastly superior force confronted him in the fortifications of the Federal capital.

FURTHER MOVEMENTS.

Suddenly our corps were hurried up towards Warrenton, and the remainder waited anxiously for orders, while the sixth corps worked in the trenches on the South bank of the Rappahannock, and skirmished with the sharpshooters of the enemy. Thus matters stood on the night of the 12th inst.—Saturday morning we received orders to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice but about noon the members of the staff were directed to prepare for an early start next morning.

CAMPS BROKEN UP.

The offices of the Adjutant General and the Chief Quartermaster were packed and loaded into the wagons, tents were struck, lanterns trimmed and everything arranged [illegible] The station at Falmouth and Stoneman's smithy were broken up, and everything that could be moved was hurried off to Aquia Creek.

THE START ON SUNDAY.

At daylight Sunday morning we were off. The Sixth Corps (which had recrossed the river without molestation) followed, swung round and took up the line of march by a different route, for the plains of Manassas, having relieved the infantry on the river bank, and while the rebels waited on the heights, no doubt wondering at the not unusual spectacle, our army toiled on in the dust over the hills toward the first grand battleground of the rebellion.

THE FLEET ON THE RIVER.

The river at Aquia swarmed with vessels, and trains of heavily loaded cars one after another rushed down to the landing, while forage and commissary stores, tents, baggage and equipments that could not be saved were consigned to the flames. At dark on Sunday night the region South of Stafford Court-House was deserted, save by a handful of cavalry left to protect the rear.

THE MARCH

was rapid, at times disorderly, and most unpleasant. Bridges broke down beneath the teams, destroying mules, horses and the wagons; droves of horses became frightened and rushed through the column like a tornado, and the men, choked with dust, straggled out into the fields to search for water and rest in the inviting shadow of the trees.

THE FIRST CAMP—WE AGAIN START.

Dumfries was reached, and the troops encamped. A few guns were heard in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap; but with this exception everything seemed quiet along the lines. This morning we started again, and to-night the whole country South of the Occoquan is left to the enemy. It is reported that the rebel cavalry is at Chambersburg, and that the enemy has appeared at Brook's Station, five miles from Aquia.—The rebels will undoubtedly follow us closely, though an engagement with the pursuing force is not anticipated.

GENERAL HOOKER'S NEW LINE OF DEFENSE.

It would be improper to state where our next line of defense will be established, although the enemy will doubtless know before the publication of this letter. Suffice it to say General Hooker is hastening with his entire army to the defense of Washington, and will occupy a position best adapted to defeat the plans of Lee.

THE POSITION OF THE REBELS.

To-day all is quiet. Where the enemy is those not in the confidence of the commanding general know not. Whether Lee will attack us or attempt another experiment in Maryland remains to be determined.—In a few hours we shall be ready for him, and the fate of the rebel army of Northern Virginia may be decided in as many days. Lee undoubtedly has an immense force between Warrenton and Culpepper, and those left at Fredericksburg, numbering nearly twenty thousand, will probably be added to that army as soon as possible. We can now only await developments.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

The Washington Star of last evening says:

The staff boat Ella, Capt. Eldridge, arrived up this morning, having left Aquia Creek at three o'clock. All the rolling stock of the railroad and the stores had been got off and the storehouses were entirely cleared out. Yesterday afternoon five rebel scouts were seen about eight miles from the Creek.

Three deserters from the rebels came into the Creek last night and reported that the last rebel troops, a battery of artillery, left Fredericksburg yesterday afternoon, going in the direction of Chancellorsville.

The statement that the Creek has been evacuated by us is incorrect, some of our troops still being there. The Mahaska (steam sloop) and gunboats Yankee, Freeborn, Currituck, Resolute and Dragon are lying off the Creek.

LETTER OF HON. CHAS. R. BUCKALEW.

The following letter was received from the Hon. C. R. Buckalew, in answer to an invitation to address the Democratic meeting in Independence Square:

Bloomsburg, June 1, 1863.

H. W. Dittman, Esq.,
Chairman Dem. City Executive Com.:

Dear Sir:—Your letter inviting me to attend your meeting of this evening, called with reference to the arrest, military trial, and exile of Mr. Vallandigham, was delayed in reaching me. I have only time, before the closing of the mail, to write a few lines in reply.

I approve, most heartily, the object of your meeting, and hope it may be successful and exert a wide influence upon public opinion. Now that public events present to the people the question of liberty as well as of Union, there ought to be no doubts and no hesitation among them as to the course to be pursued. They must uphold liberty and put down its foes, and that, too, without regard to the poor, pitiful pretexts by which the latter seek to defeat or excuse their usurpations.

I am, respectfully, yours,
C. R. Buckalew.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR YANKEE TARS.

The Germans have a proverb, founded on the experience of ages. It is this: "It is not the horse that does the most work which gets the oats." This is exemplified by the return of the proceeds and cost of the sale of three vessels captured by our cruisers and condemned by the prize courts in New York. The figures are very remarkable, and show that it is sometimes a hazardous undertaking, on the part of our gallant tars, to catch too many blockade runners:

	Proceeds of Sale.	Costs and Expenses.
Schooner Louisa Agnes & cargo	$1,105	$1,401
Schooner Mary and cargo	1,141	1,157
Schooner Velasco and cargo	550	871

The crews of the captors are thus brought in debt, as follows:

On the schooner Louisa Agnes and cargo they owe	$296
On the schooner Mary and cargo	16
On the schooner Velasco and cargo	321
Total amount of the debt of the crews	$633

We can imagine the disappointment of those gallant fellows who, in their dreams, already wallowed in untold wealth, and now find themselves awaking so much *minus*. The horses that have done the work find the oats eaten by the "Patriots" who remained in the stable.—*Age.*

☞The Abolition paper of Danville shows considerable ill humor at the appointment of a commissioner of the draft in that place. First, a Mr. Phiny was appointed. The next week this appointment was "cancelled," and Capt. Alexander J. Frick was appointed. Capt. Frick was "sworn in" and just beginning to make an estimate of the probable emoluments of the office, when by another sudden turn of the wheel, Frick is "removed," and Mich. C. Grier comes out commissioner.

This last change has aroused the wrath of the Danville *Democrat*. He swears it is "an outrage." He should not oppose the administration.

☞The first Abolitionist that we read of appeared to mother Eve, in the garden.—He preached "emancipation," and inculcated disregard of the Constitution and disobedience of the laws. She listened to his teachings—embraced his "higher law" doctrines,—ate the forbidden fruit, and that "first disobedience brought death into the world, and all our woe."

The Genealogy of Republicanism.—Garrison's *Liberator* begat the New York *Tribune*; and the New York *Tribune* begat the Irrepressible Conflict; and the Irrepressible Conflict begat the Helper Book; and the Helper Book begat the raid of John Brown; and the raid of John Brown begat the Chicago Platform; and the Chicago Platform begat the Republican party; but to say what the Republican party begat "will not be tolerated in this Department."—*Sunbury Democrat.*

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
HON. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

EVERY DELEGATE PRESENT.

ENTHUSIASTIC & HARMONIOUS PROCEEDINGS.

Woodward, Lowrie and Victory!

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court. Notwithstanding the prevailing excitement, occasioned by the invasion of the State, every delegate was present. Dr. W. C. Stem, of Cashtown, represented this Senatorial district, (Franklin, Fulton and Adams,) and George King, Esq., of East Berlin, the Representative district, (Adams.) Hon. Findley Patterson was President, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Dr. Stem was one of the Secretaries, also a member of the committee on permanent organization.

The first ballot for Governor stood:—Witte 47, Clymer 33, Franklin 4, Woodward 9, Black 2, Bigler 1, Cessna 9, Sanderson 6, Cass 13.

The eighth ballot resulted: Clymer 62, Witte 51, Woodward 19, Franklin 7.

Hon. F. W. Hughes then arose and said that he was authorized to withdraw the name of Wm. H. Witte in favor of Geo. W Woodward, which was greeted with applause—and on the next ballot he was nominated. Woodward 75, Clymer 53.

Hon. Walter H. Lowrie was re-nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court by acclamation, which was greeted with loud cheers. A resolution was adopted requesting Judge Woodward not to resign his seat on the Supreme Bench until his inauguration as Governor of Pennsylvania.

Hon. F. W. Hughes, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following platform:

PREAMBLE

That we approve the resolutions, upon the state of the country, passed by the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth on the 13th day of April last, and in addition thereto, and as a further expression of our views upon public affairs, do resolve as follows:

Resolved, That we again renew our vows of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, the great charter for which was established, as they themselves expressed it, "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Constitution embodies the only guarantees we have for public liberty and private rights, as without it we can have no hope of protection from bloodshed, spoliation and anarchy—the man who sneers at "the Constitution as it is" proves himself to be deficient in the first element of patriotism: and any officer of the State or Federal Government who swears to support the Constitution, and afterwards, with that oath on his conscience, willfully violates it, is wholly unworthy of public confidence.

Resolved, That among the rights which the Constitution provides to every citizen, is that of being secure in his life, liberty and property, so that he cannot be deprived of either without due process of law, a fair trial by a competent judge and a jury of his neighbors, with witnesses to confront him and counsel to defend him. This is so just in itself, so necessary to the happiness of the people for whom all government is made, and so plainly written down in the Federal Constitution, and in all the State Constitutions, that any person who can misunderstand it has not, in our opinion the mental capacity which fits him for public station.

Resolved, That we have heard with intense alarm and deep indignation that some of our political opponents claim for the President of the United States a power hitherto wholly unknown in America and never exercised in Europe or Asia, except by the most despotic monarchs, namely: the power to arrest free citizens for the expression of their honest opinions on public affairs, and that the President has not only presumed to exercise this power himself with the moderation and mercy which his own nature might prompt, but has delegated it to many subordinates, and they again to others in every part of the country, until its hideous presence is seen and felt all over the land.

Resolved, That among the numerous officers to whom the President has given this terrible power above the laws and above the people, there must, in the nature of things be a large proportion who are totally incapable of wielding it either honestly or wisely—low politicians filled with partisan rancor, knaves who do not care for justice and ruffians who delight in trampling it under foot; and therefore we are not surprised to learn that the worthiest men have been torn from their families, judges knocked down on the bench, ministers of the Gospel imprisoned in loathesome dungeons and respectable women treated with brutality which it would be indecent even to name—and all this, in many cases, without a pretense that the victims were guilty even of a political offence, much less of any crime against the laws.

Resolved, That free government cannot exist without a free press, and the Constitution of this State, as well as that of the United States has declared that it shall be free. Those persons therefore in office or out of office, who attempt to suppress books and newspapers by violence are the enemies of this government and ought to be themselves suppressed.

Resolved, That we heartily thank the lion-hearted Democracy of Ohio for the manly vindication they have given to the Constitution against the great crime committed upon it in the arrest and deportation of Clemant L. Vallandigham; and we assure them of our cordial sympathy in the great struggle they are making for their undoubted rights.

Resolved, That the plain duty of the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth requires him to use whatever power the law has placed in his hands to protect the State and the people from lawless outrages, come from what quarter they may, and no man is fit to be Governor of this State who will consent to hold his own liberties and let the people hold theirs at the mere will of the Federal Executive.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania has been ever true to the cause of the Union. It was in the name, and for sake of the Union, that our party was made; that we denounce the least intimation that the Democratic party entertains now, or ever has entertained, or ever can entertain, the slightest sympathy with the present gigantic rebellion, or with traitors in arms against the government, or would ever consent to peace upon any terms involving a dismemberment of the Union, as utterly unjust; and in proof of this, we point with exultation to the lavish contributions to the war in blood and treasure heretofore and now being made by the hundreds of thousands of Democratic citizens, who were among the first to fly to the rescue of the Union and peril their lives in its defence.

Resolved, That as the true friends of the Union, and feeling a profound anxiety for its fate, we claim, and will exercise, the right to consider, discuss, ascertain and urge in becoming terms upon the people and the constituted authorities, whatever measures will, in our judgment, be most likely to please and keep the whole nation and Union together under one federal government.

Resolved, That when this war began we had the solemn pledge of the federal administration and of the party which placed it in power, as expressed in the resolution passed Congress on July 22d, 1861, that it "is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." But the federal administration, acting under the influence of a small faction of ultra Abolitionists always opposed to the Union and without the consent of the great mass of the people, has totally changed its ground, avowing and proclaiming its purpose to be wholly different, and thus it has greatly allayed our just hope of peace.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention amid frantic shouts of applause.

After the nomination of Hon. George W. Woodward for Governor, Messrs. Witte and Clymer, the gentlemen most prominent before the Convention, (until the concluding ballot,) addressed the assembly in the most high toned and patriotic strain, giving in their adherence to the choice of the Convention, and pledging themselves to use every effort in their power to secure for him an overwhelming majority in October next.

Judge Woodward is a sound patriot and statesman, pure and spotless. His election, which we confidently look for by a tremendous majority, will place Pennsylvania in as good a position as the election of Seymour has placed the great State of New York.

Rally, then, Democrats and all other conservatives, for WOODWARD, LOWRIE and VICTORY!

87TH PA. REGIMENT.

This hard-working and always-ready Regiment, formed in York and Adams counties, was in the recent fight at Winchester, and much anxiety has been felt in regard to it.

It was rumored at first that a large portion of the men had been captured, but we are happy to learn from several who have made their escape, and arrived here, that such is not likely to turn out to be the case.

Col. Schall reached Harper's Ferry with about sixty of the men, and he thinks many more will come in. This he writes to Col. Hay, at York.

Several of our boys who reached home on Friday, report having seen Lieut. Col. Stahle, Major Ruhl, Lieut. Norris, and a portion of the men, at Hancock, all safe.—Lieut. Baker is now said to be safe, and it is hoped that Capt. Adair will soon be heard from in safety too. Several of the men are reported slightly wounded, but it is not known that any were killed. Let us be patient, and content ourselves for the present with the hope that all will soon come in without serious hurts.

OFFICIAL NEGLIGENCE.

We understand that influential parties, for some time past, pressed on the powers in Washington the necessity of protecting our State; but when no steps to that effect were taken by the President, why were the people of Pennsylvania not informed of the fact, and why did the Governor of the State fail to act as became its chief Executive officer?

General Heintzelman, we understand, has some fifty thousand men, with whom he protects Washington; could he not spare a few thousand for the protection of Pennsylvania? If General Hooker's army, as the *Press* of last Tuesday informed us, already outnumbers that of General Lee, what use is there for an additional fifty thousand in and about Washington? Thirty thousand would answer that purpose sufficiently, and twenty thousand might be spared for Pennsylvania. Twenty thousand efficient troops *now* would be of more service in our State than fifty thousand six weeks hence. Soldiers cannot be made in a day. New levies are generally more dashing than veterans; but they lack knowledge and discretion, and on that account require experienced leaders. We fear the safety of the State of Pennsylvania.—*Age.*

☞A special dispatch to the New York World, dated Springfield, Ill., June 17, says:

"The Democratic meeting to-day was the largest ever held in the United States, and the enthusiasm greater than was ever known. There were present not less than one hundred thousand people, every part of Illinois being largely represented. The railroads brought here immense numbers, and in several processions there were counted by Colonel Richardson 4,424 wagons, buggies and carriages. There were, besides, thousands of horsemen; also wagons which did not join the processions. Such an assemblage of people was never before witnessed by any American at a political meeting.—The amphitheatre on the fair grounds was packed so full that a hundred more could not have got in. The inside space of enclosure contains two acres, which was filled. In the fair grounds there were three stands, around which there were thousands congregated. From six stands speeches were made."

The Military Excitement in New York and Brooklyn.—New York, July 16.—All our militia regiments are getting under arms at their armories. Bells were rung at midnight in Brooklyn, calling out minute men and the regiments of that city assembled at eight o'clock this morning. A large number will leave for Philadelphia this morning.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION AT EMMITSBURG, MD.

A LARGE PORTION OF THE TOWN DESTROYED—FIFTY-FOUR FAMILIES BURNT OUT.

On Monday night last, at about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in our neighboring town of Emmitsburg, ten miles from this place, which was truly awful in its ravages. It commenced in the Livery establishment of Messrs. Beams & Guthrie, and spread with such rapidity as to defy all efforts to stay it. In its progress it consumed the properties of the following persons, and nearly in the order given:

Julia P. Rowe, owner of the property occupied by the Livery, loss estimated at $800; Beams & Guthrie, 9 horses, 1 cow, 2 hogs, vehicles, &c., burnt, $2,000; John Barry, barn and stable, $600; J. A. Elder, barn and stable, $400; Lawrence Dwen, house, shop, barn, &c., $4,000; William Waters, house and stable, $600; Dr. Eichelberger, house and stable, $4,000; Michael C. Addelsperger, house and stable, $1,500; James F. Addelsperger, tin establishment, with goods, $3,000; James F. Addelsperger, house and stable, $1,000; Dr. Patterson, house and stable, $1,000; Daniel G. Addelsperger, house and stable, $2,000; Patrick Kelly, house and stable, store and goods, $6,000; George Bishop, house and barn, $700; Francis McGraw, house and stable, $1,500; James Hospelhorn, $3,500; Upton Koontz, house, shop and stable, $1,400; Caroline Zimmerman, house and shop, $1,500; Jacob Eckenrode, furniture, meat, &c., $700; Jacob Harner, house, $500; John Haupt, house and stable, $500; Hugh P. Dailey, house and stable, $1,000; David Morrison, house, $300; Samuel Welty, furniture, $150; John Hoover, house and stable, $700; Widow Cunningham, house, $900; Charles Shirkey, furniture, &c., $100; Charles Donnelly, furniture, &c., $100; James L. Wise, house and barn, $1,000; John Miller, house and barn, $4,000; H. & G. Winters, house, $600; James Knouff, furniture, $370; Edward Adams, furniture, $300; Joseph Ovelman, furniture, $300; Frank. Smith, house and barn, (not his hotel property.) $1,000; Jesse Seabrooks, furniture, &c., $1,000; Mrs. Kerrigan, furniture, $460; Mrs. Eli B. Lefever, furniture, $300; Jesse H. Nurser, house and stable, $1,000; Joshua Shorb, residence, store building and stable, $4,000; Shorb & Addelsperger, a large stock of store goods, $12,000; Daniel Wile, City Hotel and stabling, $10,000.

Mr. Wile lost nearly all his furniture, in addition to all his buildings, as was the case with most of those mentioned.

The amount of insurance on all this loss is estimated at 20,000.

Twenty-eight dwellings were destroyed, rendering homeless fifty-four families, numbering in the aggregate one hundred and eighty-nine persons. These have been cared for in various ways. A large proportion have been accommodated at the Sisterhood—the Hall in town is full, whilst all having spare room have freely given it to the houseless.

A subscription was started there the next day, for the benefit of the needy, and, we are told, was liberally responded to. It is the intention to extend the paper to the neighboring towns for help, and it is to be hoped that a large sum will thus be realized. Certainly it is wanted. The sad spectacle presented by the desolate ruins of many a once comfortable homestead appeals irresistibly to the kindlier emotions of our nature, and cannot but elicit the most substantial sympathy. Let all who can, contribute to the relief of our afflicted neighbors. Like bread cast upon the waters, it will come back increased many fold.

Eli Smith has been arrested and confined in Frederick jail, on suspicion of having been the incendiary.

The fire continued until daylight, but the principal part of the property was consumed in about four hours.

TO ARMS!—In accordance with the President's and Gov. Curtin's proclamations, the State is being aroused for defence. Troops are pouring into Harrisburg from all quarters. A company of sixty, formed of students and citizens of the town, and commanded by Capt. Frederick Klinefelter, left this place on Wednesday morning. Capt. Bell's cavalry was ready to start on Thursday morning, but having been assigned to special duty in this county, they did not get off. Additional companies will doubtless be raised during the next few days. The emergency will not admit of delay.

☞Three rebel prisoners, captured about Greencastle, were brought here on Wednesday, and sent to Baltimore.

☞In consequence of the excitement last week but little business was done here. The mails also became "sadly out of joint," which will account for many of our subscribers not getting their papers as early as usual, although issued on the regular day.

☞We notice among the list of killed, at the battle between Pleasanton and Stuart, the name of Lieut. Col. Irvine, of the 10th New York Cavalry, (Porter Guards.) The deceased was known to many of our citizens. The Regiment was in camp here winter before last. He was a good soldier.

☞Capt. Eyster, Provost Marshal for the 16th Pa. District, has appointed John Busbey, Sr., Deputy Provost Marshal for Adams county, with his headquarters at Gettysburg. He entered upon his duties on Monday last.

☞Capt. Henry Chritzman has been appointed Captain of the Provost Guard of Harrisburg, and has been acting in that capacity for some time.

☞The festival announced for several evenings of last week, at Sheads & Buehler's Hall, has been postponed.

New York, June 18.—The common council this afternoon adopted a resolution respectfully and earnestly requesting the administration to place General McClellan at once in the place which the present crisis demands for the safety of the republic.

☞The advices from Haines's Bluff are to the 12th, and report the situation of affairs at Vicksburg as unchanged, and that no general attack from Gen. Johnston was expected for some days, although the Confederates had made their appearance within four miles. The siege of the city was progressing steadily.

☞The Republicans of Ohio have thrown Governor Tod overboard. They last week nominated John Brough, of Cuyahoga, to be beaten by Vallandigham.

☞Henry Ward Beecher sold out his picture gallery before going to Europe, and in other ways (says the Boston *Post*) has made all snug so that if necessary he can live abroad upon his large fortune.

☞The State of Pennsylvania has furnished one thousand one hundred and fifty-five negro soldiers, most of whom went to Massachusetts.

LATEST.

THE REBELS AT HAGERSTOWN—A MOVEMENT IN THIS DIRECTION.

There has been much excitement here all week, owing to the presence of the Confederates in the neighboring Counties. The reader will get an idea of their doings by referring to previous columns.

The following we give as the latest intelligence, and it can be relied upon:

On Friday there was a large force of the enemy at Hagerstown, probably 20,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and artillery numbering twenty or more guns.

On Saturday night Jenkins' cavalry, say 2,000, were encamped a short distance beyond Waynesboro', and yesterday moved up the South Mountain. The woods were scoured by their skirmishers on foot, in advance on each side of the turnpike. When our informants left they had reached Monterey Springs, on the top of the mountain, firing at several bodies of persons on horseback on the route.

Near dusk a body of their cavalry entered Fairfield, in this county, and but eight miles from Gettysburg. Their number is estimated at from fifty to one hundred.

☞**The rebel cavalry that entered Fairfield last evening passed through the town without stopping, taking the direct road to Fountaindale, on the turnpike. This is the latest.**

☞**It is rumored that about 1,300 rebel cavalry entered Frederick on Friday night. Another battle may take place near or on the Antietam battle-ground.**

☞**The latest advices from the Army of the Potomac report Hooker at Fairfax.—Fredericksburg and Falmouth are evacuated, and the headquarters of the army are established at Fairfax.**

☞**A dispatch from Baltimore says a considerable infantry force is posted on the Virginia side near Williamsport, and it is reported that another infantry force is posted near Antietam or Shepardstown, and about to cross over.**—*Patriot & Union.*

SIMON CAMERON INDIGNANT.

Harrisburg has been much excited during the past week, on account of the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania. On Monday a meeting of the citizens was held, to devise means for the defense of the State Capital, and the proper action was taken. Gen. Simon Cameron presided, and on taking the chair, in substance said that the Cumberland Valley was absolutely undefended; that while he was a member of the administration, he had placed troops at Chambersburg, at York, Hagerstown, and other points, to protect the valley; that there were now at Washington enough idle soldiers to whip all Lee's army; and that, whilst Pennsylvania had contributed 150,000 men in defense of the Union, one-half of whom are now rotting upon the soil of rebeldom, the administration had not now one regiment to offer for the defense of the Capital of Pennsylvania.

The General spoke at some length in the same strain, being not at all complimentary to the Administration.

In the evening another meeting was held, which was also addressed by General Cameron. In the course of a stirring speech, he said that while he had great confidence in the efficiency and ability of the present commander of this department, he thought it would be well if the authorities would place the militia of this State under command of such men as Gen. M'Clellan and Gen. Franklin, in whose leadership the people had every confidence.

Gen. Cameron is right in this suggestion, but it will be received as gall and wormwood by the radical leaders and office-holders of his party.

Young Men of the Times.—The young men of these times who stand up manfully for the Constitution of our country, will have much to congratulate themselves upon in years to come. They have not read their country's history in vain. They have not been misled by demagogues and political fanaticism. They have not been seduced by mere feeling without principle. They will be the men of the coming times, while those who have plotted against and fought against their country will only be accepted upon terms of long and clearly manifested repentance. To live in the quiet enjoyment of the blessings which they contended for will be more than they can expect.

The Peace Convention.—The Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, in speaking of the National Peace Convention in 1861, says in a letter to the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"I shall live and die under the belief, as I have often said, that if the Republican party in that conference had united with the Whigs and Democrats, and presented the seven resolutions by a unanimous vote, secession would have ceased, the country been saved from the horrors of civil war, and our Constitution and institutions remained unharmed and unimpaired."

HOW IT HAPPENED.

The New York *Herald* explains how the reports "that Richmond was taken," and that "Hooker had re-crossed the Rappahannock" came to be sent over the country.—It says that it was done by some official speculators in gold, and then proceeds as follows: It was confidently expected by the clique that General Hooker would win a great victory, and on this anticipation they speculated for a fall in gold, their contracts amounting in the aggregate to about $1,500,000. Gen. Hooker, however, made a *fiasco* of his campaign, and the consequence was that his Wall street backers lost upwards of one hundred thousand dollars by the operation. In order to hedge and save themselves, they started the report in the Philadelphia *Press* and *Inquirer* that Hooker had recrossed the Rappahannock and that Richmond was in possession of our forces. This monstrous *canard*, however, availed them nothing; and now, in addition to the loss of their money, they will have to pay the penalty of exposure.

Gen. McClellan's Campaign.—General McClellan has sent a complete report of his operations while in command of the Army of the Potomac, from Ball's Bluff to the time when he was relieved, to the War Department. It is written in much detail, and refutes in all essential particulars numerous calumnies made against him by partisan leaders.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞**At a public meeting in Harrisburg, last week, Gov. Curtin said: "He thanked the brave militia for the support they were ready to give, but he was sorry for the lateness of this call; he desired to make it last week, *but the President refused it.* But let us forget we have been treated wrongly."**

☞**The New York Seventh Regiment has gone to Washington, instead of Harrisburg.**

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DEFENCE OF THE COUNTY.

A meeting of the citizens of Adams county was held in the Court House on Saturday morning, June 20th, to take into consideration the subject of placing the county in a state of military organization and to adopt such measures in effecting the organization as would be deemed most advisable. The meeting was organized by calling Geo. Arnold, Esq., to the Chair, and the selection of Hon. J. B. Danner and J. L. Schick Vice Presidents. T. D. Carson was chosen Secretary. R. G. McCreary, Esq., stated the object of the meeting, after which Major Haller, U. S. A., of Gen. Couch's Staff, made some remarks, urging upon the citizens the necessity and duty of placing the county in as thorough a state of military organization as possible, and as auxiliary to that object, suggested the appointment of a Committee of Safety. The resolution to appoint a committee of safety to consist of nine, and that the officers of the meeting be a portion of the committee, having carried, the chair appointed the following persons as the committe: George Arnold, Hon. J. B. Danner, J. L. Schick, T. D. Carson, D. McConaughy, Hon. D. Zeigler, H. D. Wattles, D. Wills and R. G. McCreary.

On motion of D. McConaughy it was

Resolved, That it be expressed through the committee of safety to Gen. Couch and the Governor, that it is the desire of the people of Adams county that those citizins who shall organize in response to the call of the Governor for the present emergency, shall be mustered in here and used in defense of the county.

The meeting then adjourned.

A meeting of the committee of safety was subsequently convened, and organized by the appointment of George Arnold as Chairman, and T. D. Carson as Secretary.

R. G McCreary, Esq., submitted the following Resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved. That the citizens of Adams County, in view of the invasion of the State by the rebel army, are earnestly urged to volunteer for service under the call of the President for six months, or under the call of the Governor to serve during the present emergency.

That all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 60, who are unwilling to volunteer for service for six months or during the present emergency, are earnestly requested to enroll themselves immediately as minute men for the defense of the County under the following plan, viz:—The first class to embrace men under 45 years, and the second men over 45 years of age, to be organized in companies of not less them 40 nor more than 80 men and elect a Captain and two Lieutenants to head them.

Each man to provide himself immediately with a musket, Rifle or shot-gun and 40 rounds of amunition; a blanket and haversack; all to be kept in readiness for instant use.

Duplicate rolls for each company to be prepared by the officers, one of which shall be forwarded immediately to the committee of safety in Gettysburg with the names of the officers, the class to which it belongs and its place of rendezvous.

In case of alarm each company to assemble instantly at its rendezvous and march in the most expeditious manner to the scene of danger and assist in repelling or retarding the progress of the enemy by obstructing roads skirmishing with his advance and capturing his forces under the orders of such military authority as may be present.

R. G. McCreary, Esq., moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three persons, with power to add to their number and fill vacancies, be appointed in each of the following precincts, viz: Gettysburg, Fairfield, Fountaindale, Cashtown, Bendersville, Arendtsville, Heidlersburg, Petersburg, Hampton, Berlin, Hunterstown, Oxford, Abbottstown, McSherrystown, Littlestown. Two Taverns, Bragtown and Greenmount, for the purpose of attending to the enrollment and organization of companies under the above plan, and that a sub-committee be appointed to correspond with said local committees and urge their immediate attention to the same.

Committee:—R. G. McCreary, Hon. D. Ziegler, H. D. Wattles, D. McConaughy and J. L. Schick.

On motion of D. McConaughy it was Resolved, That a sub-committee of two, with other citizens, be appointed a committee charged with enrolling a company in the Borough and vicinity, under the call of the Governor for the present emergency. Under this resolution the Chair appointed the following committee:

John Culp, S. G. Cook, D. McConaughy, T. D. Carson and Wm. J. Martin.

Independence Square.—A committee of the Union Leaguers of Philadelphia having applied to the Democratic Executive Committee of that city for the use of Independence Square on the approaching 4th of July, upon the ground that the President of the United States, several members of his Cabinet, and other dignitaries have been invited, and would be present, the latter committee very courteously decline the request, because they resolved, on the 4th of March last, to celebrate the Eighty-seventh anniversary of the Declaration in Independence Square, and have invited distinguished statesmen and patriots from other States, to unite with them on this occasion, and a cordial invitation is extended to all who are loyal to the Constitution, the Union and its Laws, and who recognize the freedom of speech, the liberty of the press, and protection from arbitrary arrests. The celebration of the Union-Leaguers will therefore take place at Fairmount Park.

☞A portion of the new oath taken by members of the United States Senate declares that they "will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that they will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that they take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion," &c. And yet there are men who thus swore fidelity to the Constitution, who despise it from the bottom of their hearts, who are ready to violate it at any moment it comes in conflict with their personal or political aims, and who call people traitors that wish to hold them to a strict performance of its provisions! Can such persons be confided in by the people, and will the latter continue to give them encouragement by supporting the measures which they originate?

GEN. HASCALL VS. DANIEL WEBSTER.

Brigadier-General Hascall, whom General Burnside made Military Governor of Indiana, says it is a treasonable crime against A. Lincoln and the Government to discuss without tenderness the policy of the Administration. This simply shows what a fool Daniel Webster was when he said:—

"It is the ancient and undoubted prerogative of this people to canvass public measures and the merits of public men. It is a 'home right,' a fireside privilege. It has ever been enjoyed in every house, cottage and cabin in the Nation. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air or walking on the earth. Belonging to the private life as a right, it belongs to public life as a duty, and it is the last duty which those whose representative I am, shall find me to abandon. Aiming at all times to be courteous and temperate in its use, except when the right itself is questioned, I shall place myself on the extreme boundary of my right, and bid defiance to any arm that would move me from my ground. The high Constitutional privilege I shall defend and exercise, within this house, and in all places; in time of peace, and at all times. Living I shall assert it; and should I leave no other inheritance to my children, by the blessing of God I will leave them the inheritance of free principles, and the example of a manly, independent and constitutional defense of them."

"NO PARTY."

The Abolitionists, for the purpose of hoodwinking unsuspecting Democrats, have raised the cry, no party! no party!

Let us examine the consistency of these disinterested patriots and see how their theory and practice harmonizes. The appointments and promotions in the army and navy have generally been of a partisan character. The Provost Marshals, Enrollers, Tax-Collectors, Assessors, &c., are Abolitionists. The whole drafting machinery is under the control of the Abolitionists, not a Democrat has been appointed to office. In making the conscription, the utmost impartiality should have been exercised, but in place of this, all the officers from the highest to the lowest are filled by the mongrels. If they make this same distinction throughout, if they enroll and conscript none but Abolitionists, call on no Democrats to go to war, or pay taxes, then they may have their Abolition provost marshals, enrollers, tax collectors and assessors; but if they want Democrats to share in all these Abolition BLESSINGS, out of respect to the "no party" cry, if from no higher motive, they should have divided these offices between the parties equally; in other words, they should have given them to the people and not to greedy partisans.

This "no party" cry of the Abolitionists reminds us of the sanctimonious Puritans, who in one of their councils resolved that the earth belonged to the saints, and then resolved that they WERE the saints. So the Abolitionists want no party, and in order that it may be so, they want all to become Abolitionists.—*Somerset Democrat.*

☞The arrest of Vallandigham will do no harm, says the *Sunbury Democrat.* It is an encroachment upon liberty and law which will take the scales from a hundred thousand eyes and add a hundred thousand votes to the conservative majority in the coming contest. It shows beyond dispute the designs of the party in power, and will from necessity unseal the lips of the great mass of northern freemen to a bolder and better defence of those great principles of freedom for which our fathers fought. Liberty persecuted will rise to a new life, and its fires will burn brighter and stronger in every town and hamlet of the land. The American people love liberty, justice and law. They love the Constitution and the great structure of civil government built upon it. In as much as the administration strikes at them, it strikes at the dearest rights of a free people, and the ballot box will thunder its condemnation of these acts in a manner which will be plainly understood.

Gen. Burnside.—The Boston *Courier* says "Gen. Burnside is in too deep water in Ohio, and is much more likely to be drowned in it himself, than to drag people to the bottom with him, to which he seems sinking rapidly, head first."

Special Notices.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle, containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1 and 6 three-cent stamps to any agent.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this receipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dec. 15, 1862. 1y

New Jersey Lands for Sale, ALSO, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS, suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above lands and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

Jan. 26, 1863.

Important Discovery.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them.—Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in Ten Minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

The Compiler for the Campaign.

The approaching Gubernatorial campaign will be one of the most important, and therefore one of the most interesting, ever witnessed in the old Keystone. Feeling that no effort should be spared by the Democratic press to give the people all the light possible, we shall labor unceasingly to that end—never forgetting the happy and prosperous condition of our country under Democratic rule, and the sad picture it presents under the guidance of fanatical and destructive Abolitionism. In striving for the success of Democratic principles and men, we shall be doing that which we conscientiously believe to be for the good of the country. Thus impressed, and desiring to increase to the largest extent the number of readers of the COMPILER, we have concluded to furnish it for the campaign—from this time until after the October election—at the low price of FIFTY CENTS, *in advance.*

We trust that every Democrat in the county, for the sake of the glorious old cause in which we are mutually engaged, will interest himself in this matter, and each send us at least one subscriber.

☞A cotemporary says: "The administration understands handling a large army about as well as a small boy does a stage whip. The darned thing tangles about his legs!"

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	5 25 to 5 50
Rye Flour	4 50
White Wheat	1 35 to 1 40
Red Wheat	1 20 to 1 25
Corn	80
Rye	90
Oats	60
Buckwheat	60
Clover Seed	4 50
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	2 75
Plaser of Paris	12 00
Plaster ground, per bag	1 45

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	6 00 to 6 12
Wheat	1 35 to 1 70
Rye	1 12 to 1 13
Corn	80 to 85
Oats	72 to 74
Clover Seed	5 50 to 5 75
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 50
Beef Cattle, per hund.	11 00 to 11 50
Hogs, per hund	6 75 to 7 75
Hay	22 00 to 24 00
Whiskey	43 to 44
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	92 50

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	7 75
Do. from stores	6 50
Wheat	1 50 to 1 60
Rye	95
Corn	80
Oats	60
Clover Seed	5 00
Timothy Seed	2 00
Plaster	7 00

MARRIED.

On the 24th ult., by Rev. Dr. Hauer, Mr. RICHARD TRISEH to Miss MARGARET FACE, both of Carroll county, Md.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. Jacob Sechler, Mr. JOHN KRUG to Mrs. BELINDA SLAGLE, both of Conowago township.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On the 17th inst, Mr. DANIEL NEWMAN, of Franklin township, aged 60 years 10 months and 29 days.

On the 18th inst., Mr. EMANUEL PITZER, of Cumberland township, at the advanced age of 78 years 6 months and 20 days.

On the 11th inst., in Hartford City, Blackford co., Ind., Mrs. HANNAH E. TROXEL, wife of Joshua A. Troxel after a lingering illness of two months, aged about 27 years. A husband and four little children are left to mourn their sad bereavement.

On the 13th inst., Mrs. MARGARET M., wife of Mr. Peter Boblitz, of Arendtsville, and daughter of Wm. H. Lott, Esq., aged 36 years 6 months and 15 days.

At East Berlin, on the 10th inst., Mrs. MARIA REBECCA, consort of Henry A. Spangler, aged 24 years and 22 days.

In Oxford township, on the 10th inst., EPHRAIM, son of Wm. Kehlback, aged 15 years 9 months and 28 days.

On the 13th inst., after a severe illness, Mr. PETER W. WARNER, of Straban township, in the 29th year of his age.

Sheriff[illegible]y.

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

M. B. MILLER.

Mountpleasant tp., June 22, 1863.

Come with a Rush

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform his many friends and the public generally, that he has gone into the Clothing business, at Samson's old corner, lately kept by Mr. Goldman, on the Public Square, Gettysburg, Pa. His stock, already full, will be much enlarged, to embrace every style of CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, Caps, Trunks, Valices, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, and, in short, everything which ought to be found at a first class Clothing and Variety House.

Particulars hereafter. In the meantime he invites everybody to give him a call. He intends to keep so perfect a stock as to accommodate all—and, with the hope of large sales, he hopes to make a living at small profits. No trouble to show goods, and every effort made to satisfy buyers.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

June 15, 1863. tf

$25!] Employment. [$25!

AGENTS WANTED!—We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. [May 18, 1863. 1y

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

SPRING BALMORALS just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

NECK TIES.—A beautiful assortment at McILHENY'S.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings, cheap at FAHNESTOCKS'.

COAL OIL—at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

DR. TOBIAS' celebrated Derby Condition Powders, for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

LADIES' Cloth for Cloaking, a new supply just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

CUCUMBER PICKLES, a large lot just received from the city, in prime order, at KALBFLEISCH'S.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

THE SOLDIERS AND THE DEMOCRACY.

In commenting upon the singular scenes which attended the Newark free speech meeting, a New York contemporary remarks that there was an apparent effort on the part of the military authorities in various sections of the country to precipitate a collision between the soldiers and the Democrats for some sinister purpose—either to inflame the army against the Conservative party or to give an excuse for the declaration of martial law all over the North; and that this was clearly the purpose of General Milo S. Hascall in the gross insults he put upon the thousands who attended the Indianapolis Democratic meeting.—Finding the Democrats would not commit a breach of the peace on the ground, he went to the extraordinary length of stopping the railroad trains as the assemblage was quietly dispersing, and searched every person for concealed weapons. As the same paper justly remarks, "we have only to bide our time, obey the laws, and permit no Administration violence, however great, to goad us into an open antagonism to the troops and the Government, and both the army and the whole people of the North will, in a little while, be unanimously against the Administration."

Notice of Inquest.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the heirs and legal representatives' of GEORGE NULL, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, viz: Joseph Null, (the petitioner,) David Null, Daniel Null, Catharine, (intermarried with George Brown,) and Susan Hamilton, (widow, who has been proven of unsound mind, but has no Committee to take care of her estate, and who has assigned all her interest in the estate to Joseph Kepner;) and also left grand children, being the children of Lydia Brown, (intermarried with Samuel Brown,) the said Lydia Brown being deceased before the death of her father, and left the following named minor children, viz: William Brown, Aaron Brown, and Amos Brown, who have for their guardian Henry Wolf, Sr.; and a grand daughter, Eliza Fried, a minor daughter of Sarah, (intermarried with Jacob Fried,) which said parents of said Eliza Fried died in the lifetime of said George Null, and the said Eliza Fried also lately but since the decease of said George Null, died intestate, without issue, whose Administrator is Samuel Brown; and said George Null left also a grand daughter, Agnes Wolf, intermarried with Henry Wolf, Jr., said Agnes being a daughter of Mary Spangler, deceased, who was intermarried with John Spangler, who is also deceased,—that an INQUEST will be held on the following property, viz: No. 1: The Mansion Farm, situate in Hamilton and Berwick townships, Adams county, bounded by lands of Matilda Lawrence, Andrew Bankard, Henry Wolf and others, containing 85 Acres and 100 Perches, and allowances, more or less. No. 2: A Tract of Land, situate in Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Cyrus Wolf, Edward Emlet, and others, containing 29 Acres and 80 Perches, neat measure. No. 3: A Tract of Woodland, situate in Berwick township, Adams county, on the "Pigeon Hills," adjoining lands of Henry Richter, Jacob Barnitz, Henry Wolf, and others, containing 41 Acres, more or less—on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July next, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, to make partition or valuation of the premises aforesaid to and amongst the representatives of said decedent, in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof, then to value and appraise the same.

SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, June 8, 1863. 3t

Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up, mostly of his own manufacturing, a very large stock of CLOTHING, suitable for the season, made in the very best manner and after the latest fashions, of every style, variety and size, running from Boys 4 years old to the largest size for Men's wear. We have Boy's Clothing, all sizes in suits. Also Men's Clothing, in suits, all of the same material, a beautiful article. Also, Extra Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Hosiery, Neck Ties, all of which will be sold cheap for the cash. Please call. No trouble to show them.

May 11, 1863. tf

Auditor's Notice.

THE Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams county, to report distribution of the balance in the hands of Bernard Hildebrand, Administrator with the Will annexed of John Bowman, deceased, to the parties entitled thereto, will meet all persons interested for the purpose of his appointment, at the office of M. & W. McClean, in Gettysburg, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of JUNE inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. McCLEAN, Auditor.

June 1, 1863. td

Notice.

JAMES L. NEELY'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration of the estate of James L. Neely, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in the same township and the last named in Gettysburg, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SARAH NEELY, Adm'x,
J. C. NEELY, Adm'r.

June 1, 1863. 6t

Notice.

JOHN WILLET'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John Willet, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AMOS LEFEVER, Executor.

June 8, 1863. 6t

Notice.

MAGDALENA WISLER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Magdalena Wisler, late of Franklin twp., Adams co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB WISLER, Adm'r.

June 8, 1863. 6t

Notice.

ADAM MARSHALL'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Adam Marshall, late of Mountpleasant twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Oxford township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN GINTER, Adm'r.

June 8, 1863. 6t

Notice.

JACOB MOUSE'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Mouse, late of Union township, Adams county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in the same township, and the last named in Heidelberg township, York county, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

LEVI MOUSE,
JACOB MILLER,
Executors.

June 8, 1863. 6t*

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862.

RUSSELL'S SCREW POWER COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER,

WITHOUT COG GEARING. THE LIGHTEST DRAFT MOWER IN THE WORLD.—It is the object of Farmers in purchasing a Machine to buy the best and cheapest. Both these objects will be attained by buying Russell's Screw Power. The great amount of power lost in overcoming the friction of all Cog-geared Harvesters is saved in the Screw Power, by which we can offer the lightest draft Mower and Reaper in the world. This fact has been fully demonstrated by the various tests by Dynomometer and otherwise, to which the machine has been subjected during the last two seasons. Among the various points of superiority in this machine are the following:

The use of open malable iron guards, with a steel plate or face, ground to a cutting edge. This with the knives, gives a perfect sheer cut. Double Hinged Finger Bar.—No Mower can do good work, on all kinds of meadows, without a flexible bar. This bar can be raised and securely fastened, while passing from field to field. Patent Adjustable Reel, performing its work equally as well upon rough ground as upon a level field. There is no side Draft, or weight upon the horses' necks. New and peculiar form of Shoe, which will not clog when mowing, with a light play when the Reaper is attached. The subscriber who is Agent for this machine has fully tested it the last season, in wheat, grass, clover and oats, and feels satisfied that all who see this machine work will have no other. A specimen machine can be seen by calling on the subscriber, near Gettysburg, on the Harrisburg road.

WILLIAM WIBLE, Agent.

CERTIFICATES.—We certify that we went to the farm of William Wible last harvest, for the purpose of examining the work done by him with Russell's Screw Power Mower and Reaper. We found Mr. Wible cutting some of the very worst kind of lodged grain, and feel satisfied it could not have been done better by any other machine. It is the lightest draft machine we ever saw.

PHILIP WEAVER,
GEORGE BOYER.

We certify that we saw Mr. Wible mow with the above machine both in standing and lodged grass, with but one span of horses, and we consider it the best mower we ever saw.

GEORGE BOYER,
GEORGE DEARDORFF.

March 23, 1863. tf

Headquarters, Provost Marshal,
16th District, Pennsylvania,
Chambersburg, June 1st, 1863.

THE attention of the public is called to the subjoined circular from the Provost Marshal General of the United States.

GEORGE EYSTER,
Provost Marshal, 16th District Penn'a.

CIRCULAR No. 7.—Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, D. C., May 22, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days, to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the headquarters of the A. A. Provost Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

NOTE—The several papers in the District will please insert the above for three weeks and send bill to the Provost Marshal at Chambersburg.

June 8, 1863. 3t

Headquarters, Provost Marshal,
16th District, Pennsylvania,
Chambersburg, June 1st, 1863.

THE attention of all officers who have been honorably discharged, on account of wounds or disability, is called to the following circular.

GEORGE EYSTER,
Provost Marshal, 16th District Penn'a.

CIRCULAR No. 9.—War Department, Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington City, May 22, 1863.—The attention of all officers who have been honorably discharged, on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to re-enter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply promptly with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications, as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps (stating the character of their disability), with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General will at once forward the applications, with his endorsement, to the Provost Marshal General at Washington.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order No. 105, of 1863, from the War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date of organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

JAMES B. FREY,
Provost Marshal General.

NOTE—The several papers in the District will please insert the above for three weeks, and send bill to the Provost Marshal at Chambersburg.

June 8, 1863. 3t

Eureka, Eureka!

THE "EXCELSIOR WASHER!" is acknowledged by all who see it, to be the most complete, and without exception, the most perfect Labor-Saving Washing Machine ever before invented. Its superiority over all others consists in the simplicity and durability of its construction, the rapidity and completeness of its work, and the almost incredible ease with which it is managed. A child of ten years, possessing ordinary judgment, can learn to work it in five minutes time, and manage it as well as a grown person, except for very heavy goods. In a word this is the machine that is destined to take the place of every other now in use. Persons intending to get a machine will find it greatly to their advantage to examine this one before purchasing.

The undersigned have purchased the Patent Right for Adams County (excepting one township) and are making extensive preparations for their manufacture. Every machine will be built in the best manner and warranted. Price $8 00. In connection with this machine there is a Patent Wringer, which performs this laborious part of washing with the greatest ease and much better than it can be done by hand. They may be attached to a common Wash Tub, and are sold with the machine or separately as desired. Samples of each may be seen at our Gallery, in East York Street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.

TYSON BROTHERS.

June 8, 1863,

Borough Ordinance.

TO PREVENT RIDING AND DRIVING OVER SIDE-WALKS, GUTTERS, &C.

Be it enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same:

1. That from and after the passage of this Act, any person or persons Driving any Loaded Wagon over or on any paved Gutter within the limits of said Borough, except at a regular Street or Alley crossing, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than Two Dollars nor more than Five Dollars and costs of prosecution, on conviction of the same before the Burgess.

2. That from and after the passage of this Act, any person or persons Riding or Driving any Horse or Vehicle over or on any Side-walk, paved or unpaved, within the limits of the said Borough, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than Two Dollars nor more than Five Dollars and costs of prosecution, on conviction of the same before the Burgess.

Approved June 3d, 1863. By order of Town Council. R. MARTIN, Burgess.

Attest—JEREMIAH CULP, Sec'y.

June 8, 1863. 3t

Picking

HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING. COME ONE, COME ALL.

May 18, 1863.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN—the purest and best baking powder in use—at Dr. R HORNER'S Drug Store.

JUST received a large assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Hats, at R. F. McILHENY'S.

U. S. Internal Revenue Taxes.

6TH DIVISION (ADAMS COUNTY,) 16TH COLLECTION DISTRICT, PENN'A.

NOTICE.—The annual assessment for this District having been completed, all residents of the above Division, who have been assessed, and are liable for taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Slaughtered Cattle, Manufactures, Licenses, or any article or occupation specified in the excise law, are required to make payment at my office in the Borough of Gettysburg, on or before the 20th day of June next.

PENALTIES.—All persons who fail to pay their annual taxes as aforesaid, on or before the 20th day of June, 1863, will incur a penalty of ten per centum, additional to the amount thereof, and costs, as provided for in the 19th section of the excise law of July, 1862. All persons who shall in like manner fail to take out their licenses, as required by law, on or before the 20th day of June, 1863, will incur a penalty of THREE TIMES THE AMOUNT of said license, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.

The monthly assessments for September, October, November and December, 1862, and for January, February and March, 1863, have also been received, and payment of the same is required to be made at the time aforesaid.

☞Nothing but Government funds will be received.

JOHN L. TATE,
Deputy Collector 6th Division, 16th District, Pennsylvania.

Collector's Office, Gettysburg, May 25, '63.

Public Sale.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale, upon the premises, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of JUNE inst., the interest of Nancy Walker, deceased, (being the undivided moiety or half part,) of a PLANTATION OR TRACT OF LAND, situate in Reading township, Adams county, about ¼ of a mile below New Chester, near Creager's Mill, adjoining lands of William Picking, Samuel March, John C. Creager, and others, containing 148 Acres and 129 Perches of Land, situate on the Great Conowago. The improvements are a Two-story Log Weatherboarded HOUSE, one story Kitchen, Frame Barn, with other improvements; Orchard, Spring and Spring House. There is a sufficiency of Timber and also of Meadow.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

D. M. C. WHITE, Adm'r.

By the Court—John Eicholtz, Clerk.

June 1, 1863. ts

All Invited.

THE undersigned have this day entered into partnership in the Grain, Produce and Commission business, at the old Klinefelter house, corner of Stratton and Railroad streets. The highest prices in cash paid for

FLOUR, WHEAT,
RYE, CORN,
OATS, SEEDS,
AND HAY.

All kinds of Groceries, Guanos, Fish, Salt, and every other article usually found in our line of business, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms.

Call and see us, and satisfy yourselves that it is really so.

HOLLINGER & HERBST.

Gettysburg, June 1, 1863. tf

One and All,

TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned would say to the public that he is receiving a large and splendid stock of GROCERIES, which he will sell as low as any other house in town—Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Salt, Fish, &c., with Potatoes, Beans, and Rice; Wooden Ware, put up in the best manner; Tobaccos, Segars, &c., &c.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE!—If you want to lay in your liquors for harvest, now is the time. I have many brands of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, and all other liquors, which I am disposing of at short profits. Give me a call I always *try* to please—and believe I very often succeed. Remember the place—southeast corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg.

GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

May 25, 1863.

Good Things from the City!

WE are receiving twice a week from the city a variety of articles suited to the wants of this community, viz: Fresh and Salt FISH, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Hominy, Beans, Salt, Apples, Potatoes, Oranges, Lemons, Confections, Tobaccos, Segars, with many other articles in this line—all received in the best order, and sold at the lowest profits. Give us a call, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store.

WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other country produce—for which the highest cash price will be paid.

STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.

Gettysburg, May 18, 1863. 3m

Notice.

GEO. WEISMANTLE'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of George Weismantle, late of Cumberland tp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Gettysburg, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID ZIEGLER, Adm'r.

May 18, 1863. 6t

Spring Goods

AT A. SCOTT & SON'S.—We invite the attention of buyers to our stock of Spring Goods, which will be sold cheap, consisting of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, etc., etc. For Men's and Boys' wear we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings, with a variety of Cottonades, &c., &c. Call and see.

May 18, 1863. A. SCOTT & SON.

LADIES, if you wish to see a splendid assortment of Shoes and Gaiters, call at McILHENY'S.

GLYCERINE and CAMPHOR SOAP, for preventing and curing the bites of Musquitoes and other insects, at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Give Us a Call!

CODORI & GILLESPIE have just received a large and splendid stock of New Goods, which they are selling as cheap as the times will allow. Their stock has been selected with care and is of as good a quality as the market will afford. SUGARS, we have all kinds, Hard and Soft Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, New Orleans, Porta Rica and Cuba. TEAS, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas. MOLASSES, New Orleans, Porta Rica and Syrups of different kinds. TOBACCOS, to suit all lovers of the weed, Congress, Spun, Navy, Cavendish, Rough and Ready, Natural Leaf, and Fine Cuts; Smoking Tobacco, 15 different kinds; PIPES, a large and fine assortment; SEGARS of various brands. COAL OIL LAMPS and Shades, we have the best assortment in the place, which we sell low; also, a No. 1 article of Coal Oil. HAMS, plain and sugar cured. Shoulders and Sides. FLOUR, of the best quality, which we always guarantee; Cedar-ware, Tubs, Buckets, Water Cans, &c. We also keep Notions, Confections, Fruits, Fish, by the small or by the barrel, Salt, Spices, Chocolate, Starch, Blacking, Indigo, Candles, Soaps, Curry Combs and Cards, a large assortment of Brushes, Baskets, Ropes, Cords, Crockery-ware, &c. GIVE US A CALL!

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863.

New Warehouse.

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED, at the new Grain and Produce House, in Carlisle street, adjoining Sheads & Buehler's establishment. The highest market price will always be paid in cash for

GRAIN, of all kinds,
FLOUR, SEEDS, &c.

Always on hand and for sale, at the smallest profits,

GUANOS,
SALT, FISH,
GROCERIES, &c.,
Wholesale and retail.

TRY US! We shall do our best to give satisfaction in all cases.

McCURDY & DIEHL.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. 1y

A Small Farm

AND STORE STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber, desiring to remove to the West, offers at Private Sale, HIS FARM, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the new State road from Gettysburg to Hanover, about 5 miles from the latter place, adjoining lands of Peter Smith, Peter Rimbaugh, and others, containing 48 Acres, more or less, of excellent farming land—about 10 acres are first-rate meadow-land. The improvements are a large One-story Frame HOUSE, with Kitchen attached, part frame and part log Barn, Wagon Shed and a large new Hog Pen; a neverfailing well of water near the door; a good young Apple Orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees on the premises.

☞Persons wishing to view the property will call on the subscriber, living thereon.

JACOB GOSMAN.

April 6, 1863. 3m

Drainage Pipes.

THE undersigned has now on hand, and continues to manufacture, large quantities of EARTHEN DRAINAGE PIPES, which he offers to furnish and lay at 7 cents per foot. For the draining of cellars, &c., nothing better can be used. They have been tried in different parts of the county, with entire success. His manufactory is near Lilly's Mill, in Oxford township. Post office address, New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.

Specimens of the Pipes can be seen at Peter Hoffman's, in Gettysburg.

April 27, 1863. 3m JOHN BECKMAN.

New Goods

AT FAHNESTOCKS'.—Fahnestock Bros. would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received their Spring stock of Goods from New York and Philadelphia. Having bought them for cash, we are prepared to offer the largest and prettiest stock of DRESS GOODS ever offered to the citizens of the county and at OLD PRICES! "Quick sales and short profits" being our motto.

☞Call and examine at the sign of the RED FRONT.

May 11, 1863.

Notice.

MATTHEW TOLAN'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Matthew Tolan, late of Conowago twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL REILY, Executor.

May 11, 1863. 6t*

Notice.

JACOB SCHWARTZ'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Schwartz, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

LEVI SCHWARTZ,
JACOB SCHWARTZ,
Administrators.

May 25, 1863. 6t

Notice.

SAMUEL G. KINZER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Dr. Samuel G. Kinzer, late of Littlestown, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Johnsville, Frederick county, Md., and the last named in Littlestown, Adams county, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN KINZER,
WM. McSHERRY,
Executors.

May 18, 1863. 6t

JUST received at PICKING'S Spring and Summer Clothing. Come one and all.

SHAWLS, in every variety and the latest styles from New York, for sale cheap at FAHNESTOCKS'.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Local & General.

THE SOLDIER RESOLUTIONS.

How Passed.—A Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Age* says:

I have just had a conversation with a colonel in the nine months service, from whom I gleaned some important facts.—What purported to be the proceedings of meetings held by regiments above spoken of, were printed on slips, in Philadelphia, and forwarded to the regiments by a leading Jacobin of your city, with a request that they be adopted and sent home for publication. One of these fell into this colonel's hands, and after showing it to several of his officers he threw it into the fire. Some of them fell into the hands of Abolition officers, who assembled all of that stripe in a tent, and adopted them. In one instance a regiment was drawn up, the resolutions read, and the question put, when less than a third voted aye; no negative vote was put, and the resolutions were declared carried. In some instances men were induced to sign their names as approving the resolutions when they did not know the nature of them. The names of some were put to them without their knowledge or consent, and many of the privates have learned with surprise, since their return, that such resolutions were passed. And this is the manner in which public opinion was manifested in the Army of the Potomac. Woe be unto the Jacobins; the polls will tell next fall whether or no the citizen soldiers consider a nigger as good as a white man.

THE ABOLITION LEAGUE.

The "Abolition League" is a failure. It was a second Know Nothing, Wide Awake or no party bantling, but was moonstruck in its swaddling clothes, and is fast dying amidst loathing and disgust. Its first audible utterance was "copperhead," and its last will be appeals to granny Greeley for help. It was pointed to as the babe in the manger, but the shepherds did not come. The old game of enticing Democrats was tried but the people have seen enough of the clap trap and shallow pretentions of its originators; they have tested their humbugs and are now reaping the dread realities of their intrigues. It has nothing to recommend it but proscription, bigotry and violence. Its principal friends are the old Abolition agitators, the advocates of a "higher law than the Constitution" and the "irrepressible conflict;" the endorsers of the infamous Helper book and the instigators of the mobs of the past two years are also in the ring. Stevens and most of their leaders have openly advocated violations of the Constitution, and even the doctrine of setting it aside altogether. Let all lovers of liberty, law and constitutional government continue indignantly to spurn these new intrigues of a destructive faction and labor diligently for the good old principles and good old policy of the past.—*Allentown Democrat.*

ABOLITION UNCONDITIONAL UNIONISM.

The Union shall never, with my consent, be restored under the constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it.—*Thad. Stevens.*

For one, I shall not vote another dollar or man for the war until it assumes a different standing, and tends directly to an anti-slavery result. Millions for freedom, but not one cent for slavery!—*Conway, in Congress.*

Who, in the name of God, wants the cotton States, or any other State this side of perdition to remain in the Union if slavery is to continue?—*Bingham, in Congress.*

I much more desire the extermination of slavery, if it can be constitutionally effected—as I believe it can—than I do to see the Union restored. I wish to see slavery at an end when this war shall end, if it can be constitutionally accomplished.—*Senator Fessenden.*

Better recognize the Southern Confederacy at once, and stop this effusion of blood, than to continue in this ruinous policy, or have even a restoration of the Union as it was.—*C. M. Clay.*

The Union as it was will never bless the vision of any pro-slavery fanatic, or secession sympathiser, and it never ought to.—It is a thing of the past, hated by every patriot, and never destined to curse an honest people, or blot the pages of history again.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Mr. Seward, in his letter to Minister Adams, in July last, doubtless had in view such Abolition expressions as the foregoing, when he wrote—

"It seems as if the extreme advocates of African slavery and its most vehement opponents were acting in concert—the former by making the most desperate attempt to overthrow the federal Union—the latter by demanding an edict of universal emancipation as a lawful and necessary, if not, as they say, the only legitimate way of saving the Union."

A SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

Contenentle Hotel, Philardelfee, June 6, 1863.

To de Publick:

Bein inrolled for war and not wantin to go myself I must do somethin to get out. Fraid STANTON anxus to git a colored armee of 200,000 men wont scuse me or cept my $300, I must git a *white* substitoot. I am a colored pussun, chief waiter at de Contenentle, an will pay any white pussun who will sarve as a substitoot in my place in de Onion armee $300, in ligall tinder —De guests stoppin at dis here house, will please make dis offer ob mine knone.

Non bute full-bluded WHITE pusson need apply. C. GILES.

The Arrest of Mr. Vallandigham.—There are some singular features about the arrest of this gentleman. While in Congress he made many severe remarks against the Administration, but he was not molested.—No sooner, however, did an opportunity offer after the expiration of his term of service, than he was seized and transported.—A cotemporary quotes the following words of the Savior as appropos to his case:

"In that same hour said Jesus to the multitude, are ye come out as against a thief, with swords and staves to take me? *I sat daily with you teaching in the temple, and you laid no hands on me.*"—Matt. xxxvi, 55.

☞Near Toulon, lately, a warder of the bagne, named Durand, met with his death in an extraordinary manner. He was amusing himself whilst off duty with fishing in the dock from a narrow floating raft, when, having caught a mullet and not knowing where to put it to prevent its escaping into the water, he conceived the idea of holding it between his teeth while he baited his hook. The fish, struggling in the convulsions of death, ended by slipping its head first into the mouth of the man and then down his throat, completely filling up the cavity. The man rushed out of the dock for medical aid, but soon dropped dead from suffocation.

Misapplication of Troops.—The Connecticut Democratic journals are showing that if the 3,000 troops used to take Connecticut, the 1,000 to take Rhode Island, and the whole regiment with the stragglers, ordered on to New Hampshire, had been ordered to join Gen. Hunter, Charleston might have been taken by land, whereas, only Connecticut and Rhode Island have been taken.

☞The *Crawford Journal* complains of the wearing of "badges of disloyalty" by some of the "Copperheads" of that neighborhood. We presume that the badges consist of the image of the Goddess of Liberty clipped out of the old fashioned copper penny. For the life of us, we cannot see any "disloyalty" in such act—but then, we are only a "traitor," like the rest of them.—*Erie Observer.*

Millinery in New Oxford.

MISS E. WOODS, formerly of Baltimore having located in New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., in the house occupied by Dr. Hall, in Hanover street, will carry on the MILLINERY BUSINESS, in all its branches—will keep on hand BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, RUCHES, SILKS, CRAPES, LACES, &c., and solicits a share of public patronage. [April 27, 1863.* 3m

Wall Paper!

A LARGE variety of patterns, of the latest and most desirable styles, many of which are being sold at the old prices. Call and see them at McILHENY'S.

Special Notice.

ON and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next. JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

No. 114 S. THIRD St., Philadelphia.

April 13, 1863. 3m

New Goods!---Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McIlroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,

BOOK BINDER

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861.

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.--GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receives

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Removal.---Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of

TIN-WARE,
PRESSED AND
JAPANED WARE.

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING, ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 18, 1862. 1y

Coopering.

JOHN CHRISMER is carrying on the Coopering business, in all its branches, in York street, Gettysburg. FLOUR BARRELS, in any desired quantity, made to order, at short notice, and at low profits. REPAIRING, of all kinds, attended to, promptly and cheaply.—Every effort will be made to render satisfaction to customers.

Dec. 29, 1862. 6m

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person, to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,

March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO., having increased its capital, has enlarged its business and extended its accommodations Loan day, Wednesday. [April 6, 1863. tf

Picking

HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING COME ONE, COME ALL.

May 18, 1863.

HATS.—Do you want a nice "Joe Hooker" Hat? Call at McILHENY'S.

THE American Excelsior Coffee and Broma, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

MILLINERY GOODS, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Shakers and Bonnet Frames, just received from New York, cheap at Fahnestocks', sign of the RED FRONT.

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

BALMORAL BOOTS.—"Kate, where did you get those nice Balmoral Boots?" "At McILHENY'S."

1863. Spring Styles 1863.

OF HATS AND CAPS.

R. F. McILHENY, at his old stand, S. W. cor. Centre Square, has just opened a splendid assortment of

H A T S A N D C A P S,

of the latest styles, at very low prices. Persons in want of a good seasonable and fashionable Hat or Cap, are requested to give him a call.

B O O T S A N D S H O E S,

comprising Men's fine Calf Boots, Men's Balmorals, Men's Wellington Ties, Congress Gaiters, Brogans; Ladies' morocco Balmoral Boots, Gaiters, fine kid Slippers, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, of every variety and style, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Let all who wish to supply themselves with good and substantial work call and examine our stock. R. F. McILHENY.

April 13, 1863.

1863. Spring Millinery. 1863.

MISS McCREARY invites Ladies to call and see her new assortment of Spring and Summer HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS AND FANCY GOODS, which are of the latest styles, and being purchased for cash will be sold at reasonable prices.

☞She is also prepared to Bleach and Press Bonnets and Hats at the shortest notice and in the best manner.

April 27, 1863. 2m

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet Makers, and all other work appertaining to our business. We will guarantee satisfaction both as to execution and price. Call and see our designs and specimens of work.

Feb. 2, 1863. tf

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and store keepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—

J. L. S C H I C K

would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.

SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,

of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols. My stock of WHITE GOODS will be full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,

of all qualities and choicest styles.

April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

Dr. Robert Horner's

NEW FAMILY DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. HORNER, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOOTH POWDERS,
DYE STUFFS,

DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in Oil.
OILS, expressed and distilled,
STATIONERY of all kinds,

Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

☞A D V I C E G R A T I S.☜

May 12, 1862. tf

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.

Feb. 23, 1863. tf

Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

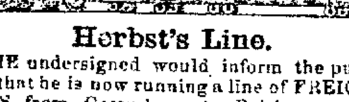
Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

Children's Clothing.

A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE, at the store of GEO. ARNOLD. Ladies will please call and see them. [April 27, 1863. tf

SPRING and Summer Clothing just received at PICKING'S.

GO to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get his MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.



Herbst's Line.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he is now running a line of FREIGHT CARS from Gettysburg to Baltimore every week. He is prepared to convey Freight either way, in any quantity. He will attend, if desired, to the making of purchases in the city, and delivering the goods promptly at Gettysburg. His cars run to the Warehouse of J. H. Bosley, 203 North street, Baltimore.—He invites the attention of the public to his line, assuring them that he will spare no effort to accommodate all who may patronize him.

SAMUEL HERBST.

March 16, 1863. 3m*

Stratton Bryant & Co's

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

LOCATED IN

PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. COR. 7TH AND CHESNUT STS.

New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞For full particulars send for a circular.

Oct. 20, 1862. 1y

Hardware

AND GROCERIES.—

The subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

June 9, 1862.

To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—Persions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines, of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER,

Washington, D. C.

J. C. NEELY, Agent, Gettysburg.

Nov. 18, 1861.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Fruit Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,

Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

Change of Time.

THE following is a schedule of the running of the trains on the Gettysburg Railroad:

The FIRST TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 8 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the North and West. ARRIVES at Gettysburg at 1 P. M., with passengers from those points, and also from Baltimore and Washington. Passengers leaving Washington at 6.30 A. M., and Baltimore at 9.15 A. M., arrive by this train at Gettysburg at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The SECOND TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 1.10 P. M., with passengers for Baltimore and Washington. Passengers arrive in Baltimore at 5.30 P. M. Leave Baltimore at 8 P. M., and arrive in Washington at 10 P. M. Passengers can also go to York and Harrisburg by the second train. Arrive in Harrisburg at 7.30 P. M. ARRIVES at Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia and the North and West.

☞Passengers can leave Philadelphia by way of Baltimore at 4 A. M., and arrive in Gettysburg at 1 P. M. Or leave at 7.30 A. M., by the Pennsylvania Central or Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and arrive in Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M. R. McCURDY,

May 11, 1863. President.

Notice to Tax-payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an

ABATEMENT OF FIVE PER CENT.

upon all State, County and Special taxes assessed for the year 1863 that shall be paid to Collectors on or before WEDNESDAY, the 1st of JULY. Collectors will be required to call on tax-payers on or before the above date, and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners,

J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

April 13, 1863. td

New Bakery!

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER, Mechanical Bakers, South Washington street, half square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Constantly on hand, the best of BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, PRETZELS, &c. Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please. Give us a call! [April 20, '63. tf

Howard House,

BALTIMORE.

The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has RE-OPENED THIS EXTENSIVE AND FAVORITE HOTEL, and solicits the share of patronage which its highly favorable location and his efforts to please may deserve.

Having been engaged for many years in conducting popular Hotels in Pennsylvania, Virginia and this city, he feels assured of being able, with the aid of his Competent Assistants, to meet all just expectations of the traveling community in managing the Howard House, in a style surpassed by no Hotel of its class in the country.

Terms—Gentlemen's Ordinary, $1.75 per Day.
" Ladies' " 2.00 "

Respectfully,

WM. C. REAMED, Proprietor.

Baltimore, April 20, 1863. 6m

Old Gold and Silver

WANTED.—The highest price in cash paid for old Gold and Silver; the present is a favorable time to sell, the premium on it being large. Also, Gold and Silver Coin purchased, and the highest price given, by

JOSEPH BEVAN,

Watchmaker & Jeweller, in the Diamond.

Feb. 23, 1863.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest at A. SCOTT & SON'S

UMBRELLAS of every variety at PICKING'S.

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stœver.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Removal.

DR. O'NEAL has removed his office from Wills' building to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, opposite the Presbyterian Church. Residence adjoining the office.

April 6, 1863. tf

Drs. Cross & Taylor,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.—The above named gentlemen, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having had large surgical experience in the U. S. Army, and extensive hospital practice, they respectfully solicit your patronage. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctions by practice of the ablest ECLECTIC PRACTITIONERS, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, in the one formerly occupied by Dr. Dorsey, one door south of the "Compiler" office. Soldiers' families attended free of charge during their absence.

DR. JAMES CROSS. DR. WM. TAYLOR.

Jan. 19, 1863.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Durborow, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPPE.

July 25, 1859.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,

Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6 1860.

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Ware of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Come One! Come All!

☞They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 24, 1862.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

Can Consumption

BE CURED? READ AND JUDGE.

NEW YORK, March 24, 1863.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK—*Dear Sir*: I feel it a duty I owe to you, and all who are suffering under the disease known as consumption and liver complaint, to let them know what great benefits I have received from your Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic in so short a time. By the blessing of God it has cured me thus far.

Dr. Schenck, I will now make my statement to you as follows:—About eighteen months ago I was attacked with a severe cough, and it settled on my lungs; I could not retain anything I ate, and suffered with evening fevers and night sweats. I was very much reduced. The whites of my eyes were very yellow, likewise my skin; my appetite all gone, and unable to digest what I did eat; bowels swollen, irregular and costive. I was very low spirited, and had such violent spells of coughing when I lay down at night and when I arose in the morning, that they would last one or two hours. I then would be nearly exhausted, and was entirely unable to lie on my left side. I cannot describe my wretched sufferings as I wish to do. Every organ in my body was diseased or deranged. Such was my situation at this time; and I was confined to my bed from the last of February, 1862, to June, 1862, and was not able to sit up. I had the best of medical attendance the whole of the time. My cough was so very bad it racked me very much. I at this time raised a large quantity of thick, yellow, offensive matter, sometimes with blood, and it was generally accompanied by nausea and a furred and thick coated tongue. At the time of coughing so badly I would have sharp, shooting pains in my left side and heart, night sweats, and soreness all through my whole chest; had much inward fever, pain in my back and under my shoulder blades, and in the small of my back, and at times so severe that it would throw me into spasms. Now my physicians gave me up to die. Others I had and the best of them, but they could do nothing for me, and at the time I was nothing but skin and bones. I then was in the western part of Missouri. In June last we left there for the east, and in August last we came to New York, and I was so reduced that I could only walk a little with my husband's help. After I had been here a short time the salt water breeze made me feel much better for a short time, and then I had again to call a physician for aid. We had four of the best physicians in New York on the diseases of the lungs, and doctors of all kinds, but of no avail. They said I was past cure, and that my lungs were too far gone for any one to cure me. But at this time I was on my feet about the house, not able to do much of anything.—In November last I grew worse, and the consumption diarrhœa set in and lasted about eight weeks. We had tried all and everything that I could grasp at like a dying person, for my diseases—consumption and liver complaint—but of no avail.

In January, 1863, I was brought down again to my bed, and was not expected to live the night out. My husband stood at my side, with other friends, and they all gave me up to die. At this time every one who saw me did not think I ever would leave my bed a living woman. The first night I was attacked with spasms, and was deranged most of the time.—A friend, Mrs. Harris, came in to see me the last of the week, and brought the "Sunday Mercury." In it was an account of a great cure performed by Dr. Schenck. She read it to me, and it was so much like my case that I asked my husband to go and see him for me. At this time I had given up all hopes of ever getting well again, and made my peace with God, to be ready whenever he called me.

On the 27th of January, 1863 my husband called on Dr. Schenck, 32 Bond Street, New York, and stated to him my case, with a request for him to call and see me, which he did and examined me with the respirometer. When he was about to go I asked him if he could cure me? His reply was, "I cannot tell, both lungs are diseased, and the bronchial tubes are affected on both sides." And yet he seemed to think there were lungs enough left to effect a cure if the diarrhœa could be stopped. He said, in order to do this, he would have to give me Mandrake Pills, in small doses at first, to carry off the morbid matter, and then with astringents, he hoped to check it, which he did, but the constant coughing, night sweats, and diarrhœa had prostrated me, so that he was afraid my vital powers were too much prostrated ever to rally, and yet he seemed to think if I could live to get enough Pulmonic Syrup through my system to cause expectoration, there was lungs enough left for me to recover. He wished me to try the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic at once, saying it would do me no harm, if it done me no good. I that night commenced taking a tablespoonful three times a day of each.

The first week it seemed to give me strength, so that on the Sunday after, I sat up in bed and ate hearty for a sick woman; but the next week I lost all hope, and wished my husband not to give me any more medicine. But the doctor had warned him of this, that when the medicine was clearing out the system it made them sometimes feel restless, but to persevere; and he insisted on my taking it, and now I feel the benefit of it; for after eight days I began to gain my strength, and, with the exception of a cold, that put me back some, I have been gaining strength of body; my cough is going away, and all my pains are gone; no soreness of the body, my bowels are regular, and my breath is sweet, and I thank God that I am now going about, and sew and read as well as ever I could. I have taken sixteen bottles of the medicine, eight of each; I now have a good appetite, and rest well at night; my cough does not trouble me in getting up or lying down. I would here say to those afflicted with consumption or liver complaint, that Dr. Schenck is no humbug—you can rely on what he says. Delay not; it is dangerous to trifle with these diseases. If you would be cured, go at once, and any one wishing to know the fact as herein stated, can call at my residence, 117 West Hudson street, New York city.

MRS. MARY F. FARLOW.

We, the undersigned residents of New York, are acquainted with Mrs. Farlow, and know her statements to be true. We also know that she used Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, and have reason to believe that to this medicine she owes her preservation from a premature grave.

B. FARLOW, 117 Houston street.
EUG. UNDERHILL, 617 Greenwich st.
Mrs. E. UNDERHILL, " "
AUG. UNDERHILL, " "
A. F. HARRIS, 117 West Houston st.
EMILY GLOVER, " "
J. L. COLE, 33 Cottage Place.
M. A. LEIGHTON, 483 Broadway.
Mrs. BENJ. CLAPP, 19 Amity Place.

I am well acquainted with Mrs. Mary F. Farlow, and with her husband, Mr. B. Farlow, they having for a few months past, attended at my church, and I am convinced that any statement which they might make may be relied on as true. JOHN DOWLING, D. D.,

Pastor of Bedford st. Baptist Church, N. Y.

Dr. J. H. Schenck can be consulted at his principal office, No. 39, North Sixth Street Philadelphia, every Saturday; and at No. 32 Bond Street, New York, every Tuesday. Letters of advice should always be directed to Philadelphia, Pa.

Pulmonic Syrup, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
Sea-Weed Tonic, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

May 25, 1863. 1m

Fresh Reinforcements.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.—We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boy's and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles. Our stock of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &c., &c.,

was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want bargains, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN CULP.

June 9, 1862. ALEX. COBEAN.

Hay Wanted!

THE undersigned wishes to buy 500 tons of good HAY. The highest market price paid in cash for prime Timothy Hay, delivered at his packing establishment in Gettysburg.—Early applications desired.

WM. E. BITTLE.

April 20, 1863. 6m*

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

As an Alleviator of Pain, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, **Rheumatic Disorders** of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has never been known to fail.

For Neuralgia, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of **Headache** in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

Toothache also will it cure instantly.

For Nervous Debility and General Lassitude arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

For Piles.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

Quinsy and Sore Throat are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

Sprains are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Burns and Scalds, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, of Conn., the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment taken internally, cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cholera.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

TRY IT.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horses to travel with comparative ease.

EVERY HORSE OWNER

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A FRIEND IN NEED!

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents.
46 Cliff Street, New York.

☞Sold by all dealers everywhere.

Dec. 8, 1862. 1y

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.

Nov. 24, 1862.

For Sale.

TWO SECOND-HAND MANNY MACHINES with Wood's Improvement. Enquire of

Mar. 23, 1863. WM. WIBLE.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®